

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

BOMBAY JAILS

FOR THE



YEAR 1884.

26

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1885.

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No. 1426 of 1885.

FROM

THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for the year ended 31st December 1884, with the usual tabular statements.

JUDICIAL.

2. This statement shows the number and disposal of convicted prisoners in all the Jails, Central, District, and Subordinate, and the extramural gangs, and gives the number and disposal of the prisoners for each Jail and Gang individually, and the totals of this and the preceding year. Subjoined is an abstract of the statement :—

		1884.			1883.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on last day of previous year.	{ Central and District Jails ...	6,915	367	7,282	7,420	389	7,809
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	197	4	201	280	9	289
Imprisoned during the year.	{ Central and District Jails ...	11,185	846	12,031	11,420	866	12,286
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	1,994	172	2,166	2,979	259	3,238
Total ...	{ Central and District Jails ...	18,100	1,213	19,313	18,840	1,255	20,095
	{ Subordinate Jails ...	2,191	176	2,367	3,259	268	3,527
Grand Total ...		20,291	1,389	21,680	22,099	1,523	23,622
Daily Average Number ...		6,780	357	7,137	7,277	382	7,659

3. The total number of convicts confined in the Jails of this Presidency during the year 1884 was 21,680 against 23,622 in 1883, a decrease of 1,942, while daily average number of prisoners was 7,137 against 7,659, a decrease of 522 as compared with the preceding year. The steady decrease in the Jail population alluded to in the reports of the past two or three years has continued in the year 1884.

4. The subjoined table shows the increase and decrease in admissions into the *District Jails* throughout the Presidency grouped according to provinces :—

	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase or decrease in each Province.
Common Jail ...	1,431	1,788	...	357	} -373
House of Correction ...	394	410	...	16	
Poona ...	623	622	1	...	
Ahmednagar ...	314	303	11	...	
Násik ...	357	...	357	...	
Dhulia ...	586	669	...	83	} +357
Sholápur ...	289	204	85	...	
Mhasvad ...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára ...	297	297	...	...	
Belgaum ...	449	495	...	46	
Gokák ...	...	...	...	...	} +2
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	
Kaládgi ...	369	292	77	...	
Dhárwár ...	381	426	...	45	
Kárwár ...	123	163	...	40	
Ratnágiri ...	171	203	...	32	} -36
Thána ...	1,340	1,266	74	...	
Ahmedabad ...	968	1,054	...	86	
Dhuliákot ...	1	136	...	135	
Kaira ...	607	623	...	16	
Surat ...	603	465	138	...	} -138
Godhra ...	238	166	72	...	
Rájkot ...	74	83	...	9	
Karáchi ...	605	507	98	...	
Hyderabad ...	660	791	...	131	
Shikárpur ...	928	1,032	...	104	} -77
Nára ...	95	96	...	1	
Aden ...	114	191	...	77	
Total ...	12,017	12,282	913	1,178 265	

5. In the Deccan the increase of 357 in admissions is due simply to the inclusion of the figures of the Násik District Jail, which in former years were shown under Subordinate Jails. The increase in admissions in Sholápur and Kaládgi is attributed to the higher rates of the staple grains, and in Kaládgi to the abolition of the Bágevádi Subordinate Jail, and to a scarcity of food in the second half of the year. The large increase in Surat is most probably due to offences against the Abkári Act, the convictions under this head alone having numbered 159 during the year, while at Thána the increase is attributable to a larger number of petty offences against the Forest Laws. The increase shown in the Jail of the Panch Mahál District, Godra, is only apparent, the Jail having been transferred from Dohad to Godra the head-quarters of the District and the 3 months Subordinate Jail of Godra to Dohad as a seven days jail. The increase in Karáchi I am unable to explain, except that it is in a small degree due to the abolition of Subordinate Jails. There was a large decrease in 1883 over the preceding year.

While there has been an increase in admissions in the above districts, there has been a general decrease in all other districts of the Presidency, especially in the Presidency town. There has also been a considerable decrease in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad Jails in Sind, and in the Gujarát Jails.

6. The following table shows the number of females imprisoned during the past five years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Females	1,018	1,125	1,323	1,362	2,013
Decrease on previous year, per cent. ...	9.5	15.0	2.8	32.3	36.5

and it will be seen that there is again a marked decrease in the past as compared with previous years.

7. The following table shows the disposal of convicted prisoners during the year 1884 :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other Jails—						
To undergo sentence ...	2,338	34	2,372	2,040	96	2,136
For transportation beyond seas, &c. ...	182	13	195	155	7	162
Released on appeal... ..	497	22	519	517	30	547
Do. on expiry of sentence...	12,192	990	13,182	13,751	1,116	14,867
Do. under Remission Rules.	759	8	767	292	1	293
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness .	....	1	1	1	...	1
Do. do. on other grounds .	11	1	12	49	...	49
Transported beyond seas ...	133	7	140	86	...	86
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	5	...	5	6	...	6
Escaped	15	...	15	11	...	11
Executed	37	5	42	53	2	55
Died	241	10	251	259	6	265
Number remaining on 31st December	6,398	345	6,743	7,112	371	7,483
Total ...	22,808	1,436	24,244	24,332	1,629	25,961

8. The number of transfers to undergo sentence is greater by 236 than in the preceding year, due principally to the more frequent despatch of prisoners to the Bijapur Gang in endeavours to keep the gang up to a strength of 800 men. The Central Jail at Yerrowda, too, received more prisoners by transfer than in 1884. The number of prisoners transferred to the Thána Depôt Jail, for transportation, was also greater than in 1883, the number being 195 and 162 respectively, an increase of 33.

9. The number of prisoners received into the Thána Jail, for transportation, was 216, and of this number 140 were actually deported, which is very satisfactory as compared with the previous year, when out of a total of 146, only 86 were sent to the Andamans. The old complaint as to the strictness of the Medical Board at Alipore still holds good, otherwise, I believe, we could have sent a still larger number to that Jail, for transportation, in the year 1884.

10. The number of prisoners released on appeal which was 547 or 3·47 per cent. in 1883, was 519 or 3·58 per cent. in 1884, while the number released on expiry of sentence fell from 14,867 or 94·3 per cent. in 1883 to 13,182 or 91·0 per cent. in the year under report.

	1884.					1883.				
	Total number released on expiry of sentence and under remission rules.	Number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Number who gained remission.	Number who did not get remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Total number released on expiry of sentence and under Remission Rules.	Number under sentence of two years and upwards.	Number who gained remission.	Number who did not gain remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under sentence of two years and upwards.
1. Yerrowda	199	102	147	15	90·7	308	157	101	56	64·3
2. Common Jail	1,344	..	..	..	..	1,661	6	2	3	40·0
3. House of Correction ..	395	27	20	7	74·1	397	38	7	29	19·4
4. Poona	556	29	8	21	27·6	545	36	6	30	16·7
5. Ahmednagar	273	10	7	3	70·	251	9	5	4	55·5
6. Nasik	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Dhulia	454	11	8	3	72·7	595	13	12	1	92·3
8. Sholapur	243	14	12	2	85·7	195	11	1	10	9·1
9. Mhasvad Gang	205	94	60	34	63·8	548	259	37	223	14·3
10. Sátára	208	10	8	2	80·	134	11	6	5	54·3
11. Belgaum	234	3	3	..	100·	280	1	..	1	..
12. Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	..	441	95	18	77	18·4
13. Bijapur	645	239	213	26	89·1	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kaládgí	251	7	6	1	85·7	175	4	1	3	25·0
15. Dhárwár	345	25	12	13	48·0	256	9	4	5	44·4
16. Kárwár	113	6	4	2	66·6	117	11	3	8	27·3
17. Ratnágiri	163	15	12	3	80·	171	10	7	3	70·0
18. Thána	1,189	44	36	8	81·3	1,112	53	19	34	35·8
19. Ahmedabad	729	42	26	16	61·9	557	24	8	16	33·3
20. Dhulákot	193	9	4	5	44·4	440	25	1	24	4·0
21. Kaira	532	8	4	4	50·	575	5	1	4	20·0
22. Surat	482	7	6	1	85·7	429	20	3	17	15·0
23. Godhra	216	6	3	3	50·	175	21	1	20	4·8
24. Rájkot	49	5	..	5	..	78	5	..	5	..
25. Karáchi	476	50	27	23	54·	591	55	22	33	40·0
26. Hyderabad	573	76	41	35	53·9	573	56	5	51	8·9
27. Shikárpur	788	67	38	29	56·7	688	67	11	56	16·4
28. Nára	519	175	60	115	34·3	514	155	12	143	7·7
29. Aden	102	3	2	1	66·6	190	8	..	8	..
	11,829	1,144	767	377	67·0	11,954	1,161	293	868	25·2

The above table shows the number released under Remission Rules has largely increased—from 293 or 25·2 per cent. in 1883 to 767 or 67·0 per cent. in this year. This result was anticipated in last year's report, and has been brought about, not only by the greater care and attention now given to the subject, but by the more liberal and just Mark Rules introduced on the 1st July last.

11. The mark system has received greatly increased attention during the past year. As indicated in paragraph 15 of last year's report, a new set of Mark Rules was prepared and by order of Government brought into force from the 1st July last. These rules were not only much more liberal but more just than those which they replaced. Under the old rules only prisoners of certain classes, and employed on certain kinds of labour could earn marks and women and boys and girls were excluded from participating in their benefits. No such distinctions were made in the new rules, the object desired being the encouragement of good conduct and industry while in jail, in the hope that continuance in well-doing might ultimately have some influence for good on the after-life of the convict. The rules were made applicable to all prisoners having sentences of two years and upwards.

Though these rules were only in force for half the year, the result has been to raise the percentage of releases under the mark system from 25·2 per cent. to 67 per cent., and though perfect uniformity has not been attained, yet in this respect the results are satisfactory. At all events I think I can confidently say that the Superintendents and Jailors generally have striven to carry out the rules with care and judgment. The task is not a light or easy one, especially in

a large jail like that of Yerrowda, full of long-term prisoners collected from all parts of the Presidency.

12. Shortly after the rules above referred to were introduced, the Government of India forwarded a set of skeleton rules with a view to promote uniformity in results throughout India, and I was directed to prepare another set of revised rules based on them. This I did, and Government were pleased to approve of them and ordered them to be brought into force from the 1st January last. Judging from what I have seen of the working of them in Poona, in Gujarát, in Sind and in the Southern Marátha Country, I am of opinion that they are working well and smoothly, and it is hoped the results will be satisfactory.

13. I am glad to be able to add that the prisoners are beginning to appreciate more highly the benefits of the mark system and feel keenly, many of them, any deduction of marks made as a punishment. Indeed, in more than one case a prisoner has been known to shed tears over the loss. Superintendents are instructed to explain fully the effect of cutting marks, especially as regards the additional imprisonment entailed.

	NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO											
	1882.				1883.				1884.			
	Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.	Did not gain a remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under Remission Rules.	Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.	Did not gain a remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under Remission Rules.	Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.	Did not gain a remission.	Percentage of number gained to number under Remission Rules.
Bombay	1,592	264	1,328	16.6	1,161	293	868	25.2	1,144	767	377	67.0
Madras	1,690	1,571	119	92.9	1,510	1,356	154	89.8	..	..	..	..
Bengal	2,299	2,051	248	89.2	2,149	1,913	236	89.0	..	..	..	..
North-West Provinces ..	4,507	416	4,091	9.2	3,453	388	3,065	11.2	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1,201	380	821	31.6	1,235	378	857	30.6	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces ..	41	41	..	..	26	209	37	84.9	..	..	..	..

14. The above contrasts the results of the mark system as carried out in this and other Provinces during the past and two preceding years, from which it will be observed that the ratio of releases in this Presidency approaches more nearly the ratios in the large provinces of Bengal and Madras than it has ever previously done, and the approach would have been closer had the new mark rules been in force throughout the year.

15. The number released by order of Government on account of sickness, was the same as in the preceding year. A prisoner, a female, confined in the Ratnágiri Jail was released on account of protracted illness (Government Resolution No. 95 dated 9th January 1884). The releases on other grounds were in all 12, which is considerably less than in the previous year; of these one was released on ticket of leave, three were Afghan youths, tried and sentenced to transportation for life after the late Afghan war, and the remainder were released for special service rendered or on special grounds.

16. The transfers to Lunatic Asylums were 5 or one less than in the previous year.

17. The number of prisoners executed was 42 or 13 less than in 1883, *vide* the following table. The proportion in Belgaum is again large.

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Number executed	42	55	67	52

18. The escapes and deaths will be commented on separately hereafter, but in the former there is a slight increase, and in the latter a small decrease on the figures of the preceding year.

19. The number remaining in jail on the last day of the year shows, as was to be expected, a large decrease when compared with the preceding year, 6,743 in 1884 as contrasted with 7,483 in 1883, a decrease of 740.

20. This statement shows the religion, age and previous occupation of the prisoners admitted in 1884, and I subjoin an abstract showing the admissions according to the religious tenets of the prisoners for this and the preceding year, as compared with the census of the total population taken in 1881 :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Census.	Number admitted during the year.	Percentage of number admitted to Free Population.	Census.	Number admitted during the year.	Percentage of number admitted to Free Population.
Christians	138,317	347	0·250	138,317	413	0·299
Mahomedans :	3,021,131	3,547	0·117	3,021,131	3,827	0·127
Hindus	12,308,582	8,025	0·065	12,308,582	7,930	0·064
Buddhists and Jains	216,535	36	0·016	216,535	42	0·019
All other classes	769,849	76	0·010	769,849	74	0·010
Total	16,454,414	12,031	0·073	16,454,414	12,286	0·075

The number of admissions under the head Christians and Mahomedans, exhibits a decrease over preceding years, while the number of Hindus received during the year was slightly higher than in 1883. The proportion of convicts belonging to other religions is the same in the two years.

21. The following table shows the number of Europeans admitted during the past five years, and the admissions amongst this class exhibit a marked decrease on former years :—

				ADMISSIONS.				
				1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Bombay Jails	...	...	...	114	138	251	189	126
Mofussil Jails	...	...	...	16	21	25	37	33
Total	...	...	...	130	159	276	226	159

22. I append a table relating to the Bombay jails showing the different heads of crime under which these prisoners are sentenced, from which it will be observed that while there has been a considerable decrease in the number of offences under the Shipping Act, which usually furnishes the largest quota of admissions, there has been an increase under the head Military and Naval offences. This may be attributed to the larger number of men from Her

Majesty's ships received into the House of Correction during the year. In the mofussil, European prisoners have been confined only in the Poona, Belgaum, Thána and Karáchi jails :—

	Military and Naval Offences.	Offences under the Shipping Act.	Ordinary Offences.	Total.
1880	20	93	13	126
1881	37	127	25	189
1882	24	177	50	251
1883	22	76	40	138
1884	38	49	27	114

23. The subjoined table shows the percentage of each religious class in jail during the year. The percentage of Christians and Mahomedans is considerably less in this than in the preceding year, while the ratio of Hindus is much higher; the percentage of Buddhists, Jains and other classes is exactly the same as in 1883 :—

	Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Buddhist and Jains.	All other Classes.
1884	2·9	29·5	66·7	0·3	0·6
1883	3·4	31·2	64·5	0·3	0·6

24. It is gratifying to observe that the steady decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners in former years has been maintained during the year under report :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Juveniles	214	276	243	309	382

Considering the large population of Bombay the number of juveniles confined during the year is very small, only 12 boys and 2 girls compared with 53 boys and 3 girls in 1883. Except in the Kaládgi jail, there is no increase of juvenile prisoners in any particular district during the year calling for remark; at Kaládgi the Superintendent attributes the increase to scarcity, which reason has also been assigned for the increase of the adult population of the jail.

25. The previous occupations of the prisoners are shown to have been as follows :—

	1884.	1883.
	per cent.	
Employment under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	4·8	5·1
Professional persons	1·2	0·9
In service or performing personal offices ...	12·6	13·6
Engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	51·0	46·9
Engaged in commerce and trade ...	10·1	9·2
Mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations	10·3	13·6
Miscellaneous	10·0	10·7

The ratios of prisoners shown under the different headings are much the same as in the preceding year, with the exception of the heading "Engaged in agriculture", which shows a marked increase.

Of the total number of female prisoners confined during the year, 57·5 per cent. were married, 3·8 unmarried, 27·3 widows, and 11·4 prostitutes, as against 55·8, 3·6, 28·6 and 12 respectively in the preceding year.

26. This statement shows the admission of prisoners during the year according to nature and length of sentence; and the number in Jail on the last day of the year with similar particulars. The subjoined table compares the sentences of the convicts admitted during 1882, 1883 and 1884:—

		Not exceeding one month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding six months.	Above six months & not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding five years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.		Sentenced to Death.	Total.
										For life.	For a term.		
Ratio per cent to total No. admitted direct into jails only.	1882 ..	4,871	2,715	2,613	1,614	1,010	440	121	19	90	56	93	13,642
	1883 ..	4,003	2,507	2,497	1,453	1,033	471	72	2	99	67	82	12,286
	1884 ..	4,081	2,597	2,269	1,348	929	491	41	2	96	117	60	12,031
	1882 ..	35·7	19·9	19·2	11·8	7·4	3·2	0·9	0·1	0·7	0·4	0·7	100·
	1883 ..	32·6	20·4	20·3	11·9	8·4	3·8	0·6	0·02	0·8	0·5	0·7	100·
	1884 ..	33·9	21·6	18·9	11·2	7·7	4·1	0·3	0·02	0·8	1·0	0·6	100·

The sentences passed during the year do not much differ from those of former years : 33·9 of the total sentences were under one month, 21·6 above one and under three. Thus 55·5 per cent. were under three months as contrasted with 53·0 in the preceding year, a slight increase, whereas above three months and under one year there was a slight decrease, the ratios being 30·1 against 32·2 per cent. in the same years. It appears then that on the whole short sentences have increased while longer ones have decreased or been all but stationary. The only exception to this is in the case of term transports which were double in the year under report, 117 against 67 or 1·0 and 0·5 per cent. respectively.

27. There has been a considerable increase in the term transportation convicts, which appears to indicate that the Courts have pronounced in favor of this punishment for habituals, on whom lighter sentences are thrown away.

28. The number sentenced to death is the smallest for years past, the number so sentenced in 1884 being largest at Belgaum, Shikárpur and Karáchi : these stations generally heading the list with sentences of this nature.

29. The gradual increase in the admissions to jail, during the past few years, of re-convicted prisoners has not been maintained in the year under review, as will be seen from the subjoined table. During the past as compared with the preceding year, there has been a decrease, not only in the number of re-convictions, but in the ratio of these to total admissions as well, the numbers being 1,662 or 13·8 per cent., as compared with 1,908 or 15·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The total decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883 is 246 or 1·7 per cent. Of this decrease 141 or 57·3 per cent. occurred in the Bombay Common Jail alone. I have carefully searched for some reliable cause of this decrease, but regret I have failed to find any very definite one. The decrease may in part be attributed to the heavier sentences now inflicted on this class of offenders. Indeed irrespectively of the deterrent effect of these severe sentences, their mere length must have the effect of diminishing the number of previously convicted persons at large, and consequently the number of such persons committing crime and admitted to jail.

As stated in para. 27 of last year's report every assistance in the identification of prisoners is given by jail officers to the police and the decrease is not due to any relaxation on their part of endeavours towards this end.

30. The following table shows the admissions of re-convicted prisoners into each jail during 1884 and as compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Jails.	Number of Re-convictions.		Percentage on Total number of Convictions.		Number of Re-convictions.		Percentage on total number of Convictions.	
		1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Yerrowda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Common Jail ...	397	538	27.7	30.1	...	141	...	2.4
3	House of Correction ...	112	106	28.4	25.8	6	...	2.6	...
4	Poona ...	109	97	17.5	15.6	12	...	1.9	...
5	Ahmednagar ...	34	37	10.8	12.4	...	3	...	1.6
6	Násik ...	10	...	2.8	...	10	...	2.8	...
7	Dhulia ...	76	108	12.9	16.1	...	32	...	3.2
8	Sholápur ...	15	12	5.2	5.9	3	...	...	0.7
9	Mhasvad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sátára ...	11	27	3.7	9.1	...	16	...	5.4
11	Belgaum ...	27	32	6.0	6.5	...	5	...	0.5
12	Kaládgi ...	38	18	10.3	6.2	20	...	4.1	...
13	Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dhárwár ...	49	57	12.9	13.4	...	8	...	0.5
15	Kárwár ...	26	28	21.1	17.2	...	2	3.9	...
16	Ratnágiri ...	30	22	17.5	10.8	8	...	6.7	...
17	Thána ...	120	134	8.1	10.6	...	14	...	2.5
18	Ahmedabad ...	110	148	11.36	14.04	...	38	...	2.68
19	Dhuliákot ...	1	7	100.0	5.2	...	6	94.8	...
20	Kaira ...	39	42	6.4	6.7	...	3	...	0.3
21	Surat ...	20	28	3.3	6.0	...	8	...	2.7
22	Godhra ...	14	8	5.9	4.8	6	...	1.1	...
23	Rájkot ...	4	10	5.4	12.04	...	6	...	6.6
24	Karáchi ...	162	157	27.8	31.0	5	...	...	3.2
25	Hyderabad ...	92	121	13.9	15.3	...	29	...	1.4
26	Shikárpur ...	149	143	16.0	13.8	6	...	2.2	...
27	Nára ...	3	6	3.1	6.2	...	3	...	3.1
28	Aden ...	14	22	12.3	11.5	...	8	0.8	...
Total ...		1,662	1,908	13.8	15.5	76	322 246	...	1.7

31. The following table shows the number of juveniles admitted during the past five years, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of re-convictions has decreased from 37 in 1883, when the re-convictions amongst this class were double those of the previous year, to 18 in 1884. It is to be regretted however that four of these were boys who had passed through the juvenile prisons and had had the benefit of what may be termed a modified reformatory training :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Juvenile prisoners ...	18	37	18	42	44

32. The subjoined table shows the districts in which there has been an increase or decrease in re-convictions amongst juvenile prisoners:—

JAILS.		Number of Reconvictions.		Percentage on total number of Convictions.		Number of Re-convictions.		Percentage on total number of Convictions.	
		1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Common Jail ...	...	12	...	21.4	...	12	...	21.4
2	House of Correction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Poona ...	2	8	9.5	30.7	...	6	...	21.2
4	Ahmednagar ...	...	2	...	20.0	...	2	...	20.0
5	Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dhulia ...	2	2	11.8	10.5	...	...	1.3	...
7	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Belgaum ...	...	1	...	7.1	...	1	...	7.1
10	Kaládgi ...	3	1	15.8	16.6	2	...	...	0.8
11	Dhárwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ratnágiri ...	1	1	50.0	25.0	...	...	25	...
13	Kárwár ...	1	...	25.0	...	1	...	25	...
14	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ahmedabad ...	2	4	10.5	10.8	...	2	...	0.3
16	Dhuliákot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Surat ...	1	1	6.6	9.1	...	...	...	2.5
19	Godhra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rájkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Karáchi ...	5	4	55.5	50.0	1	...	5.5	...
22	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Shikárpur ...	1	1	4.5	7.7	...	...	...	3.2
24	Nára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		18	37	8.4	21.0	4	23 19	...	12.6

The only jails in which the ratio of re-convictions exceeds the average of 8.4 per cent. are the Poona, Dhulia, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Kárwár, Ahmedabad and Karáchi, but the number of prisoners admitted to each is so small as to call for no particular remark.

33. In the following table is given the ratio of re-convictions in this and five other provinces in India, and it will be seen that, with the exception of the Punjáb, our ratio is the highest in India:—

Provinces.	Ratio of Convicts previously convicted and received into jail to total number admitted during	
	1883.	1884.
Bombay ...	15.5	13.8
Madras ...	8.3	...
Bengal ...	11.8	...
North-West Provinces	13.1	...
Punjáb ...	14	...
Central Provinces	9.5	...

34. The following table shows the number of escapes for the past five years, and it will be observed that the number of escapes in the year under report were three in excess of the preceding year, but considerably less than in former years:—

Statement V.

	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Number of escapes	19	16	24	31	50

35. Of the 19 escapes during 1884, only one was from inside the jail, the remaining 18 being from extra-mural gangs, and of these 11 occurred in extra-mural parties of the Sind jails. None occurred at the Extra-mural Gang of Bijápur: all the more satisfactory considering that it is the largest gang in this presidency and that it has only a warder guard.

36. The escape from inside the Dhuliákot Jail was made, it is supposed, a little after midnight, and was effected by the convict climbing over the partition wall of his barrack into an adjoining ward which was empty. He then mounted to the roof of the latter barrack and removing a few of the tiles, crept through the opening on to the roof, thence to the boundary wall, and then dropped to the ground outside a depth of little over 10 feet. There were two police sentries in the vicinity of the point of escape, but they heard or saw nothing of the prisoner's movement, and the escape was effected with such ingenuity and every appearance of mature deliberation, that it was not possible to attach any blame to the men. The fact that the prisoner had been previously employed in turning tiles on the barracks may possibly have aided him in his escape.

37. The escapes from outside the Dhulia, Dhárwár, Thána, Dhuliákot and Godhra jails and Mhasvad Gang were all due to sheer carelessness and neglect on the part of the Jail establishment.

38. In the Sind jails—Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Nára—the escapes were in some cases due also to neglect on the part of the Jail peons or police guards, in others to the exceptional circumstances under which the prisoners were placed. In the Nara Jail as stated in previous annual reports the prisoner's work in thick jungle and a difficult country, offering peculiar facilities for escape, and the slightest laxity on the part of the guards favours an escape. One of the escaped prisoners in the Shikárpur Jail was employed as an attendant in the Hospital at Sukkur, during the outbreak of the cholera in the extra-mural gang located there, and escaped during the bustle and confusion consequent on the admission of a fresh case of that disease.

39. In every case but three, neglect of duty in connection with the escapes was brought home to the peons guarding the prisoners, and they were all punished either judicially or departmentally: judicially by imprisonment or fine, and departmentally by dismissal or fine. In two cases the convict warders in charge of prisoners were also degraded for neglect of duty.

40. Of those who effected their escape during the year, 4 only were re-captured, and the number of re-captures of prisoners who escaped in previous years is slightly less than that shown in the report for 1883.

41. This statement shows a very large apparent increase of the total number of jail offences committed by prisoners during the year and of punishments inflicted therefor. It also shows the number of instances in which corporal punishment was administered, a decrease of 56 as compared with the preceding year.

42. The table below gives the total number of punishments; of these the total punished by whipping and the percentages of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners, and to total number of jail offences.

No.	Jails.	1	2	3						4	5	6	
		Total number of Male Prisoners for the year.	Total number of Jail offences.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING.					Percentage of Grand Total of Column 3 to Column 1.	Percentage of Grand Total of Column 3 to Column 2.	Number of Prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness was directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.		
				5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15.	Above 15 to 20.	Above 20 to 25.	Above 25 to 30.			Grand Total.	(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	Yerrowda	1,176	2,516	..	..	3	12	..	16	1.27	0.6	....	....
2	Common Jail .. .	1,544	148	1	..	2	..	..	3	0.19	2.0	....	....
3	House of Correction	706	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
4	Poona	764	325	..	..	..	5	..	5	0.65	1.5	....	....
5	Ahmednagar .. .	362	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
6	Násik	343	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	0.87	100	....	....
7	Dhulia	717	38	2	..	..	..	..	2	0.28	5.3	....	....
8	Sholapur .. .	350	40	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.28	2.5	....	....
9	Mhasvad Gang ..	556	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.18	14.3	....	....
10	Sátára	816	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.32	5.9	....	....
11	Bolgaum	477	116	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.21	0.9	....	....
12	Bijapur	1,442	91	..	..	1	2	..	3	0.21	3.3	....	....
13	Kaládgi	407	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
14	Dhárwár	566	46	1	1	..	..	..	1	0.35	4.3	....	....
15	Kárwár	214	30	..	..	1	..	..	1	0.46	1.2	....	....
16	Ratnágiri .. .	212	43	..	..	1	1	..	2	0.94	4.6	....	....
17	Thána	1,999	278	..	..	..	4	..	4	0.20	1.44	....	....
18	Ahmedabad .. .	1,351	41	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.07	2.4	....	....
19	Dhulíakot .. .	256	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
20	Kaira	691	20	1	2	..	..	..	3	0.48	15.0	....	....
21	Surat	706	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
22	Godhra	363	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
23	Rájkot	124	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.80	9.1	....	....
24	Karáchi	866	94	1	2	3	8	..	9	1.0	9.6	....	....
25	Hyderabad .. .	1,183	40	..	1	2	..	..	3	0.25	7.5	....	....
26	Shikárpur .. .	1,634	132	..	..	..	5	..	5	0.31	3.8	....	....
27	Nára	1,116	40	2	..	2	1	..	5	0.44	12.5	....	....
28	Aden	142	35	..	1	..	1	..	2	1.4	5.7	....	....
		20,583	4,343	11	11	15	36	..	73	0.35	1.7	....	....

43. In respect of the total number of jail offences especially, the results are very various. The Yerrowda Central and Poona District jails head the list showing also a large increase over the preceding year. This was due almost entirely to marks cut under paragraph 14 of the Mark Rules, and to warnings which had not hitherto been recorded as punishments. The Mark Rules are now very fairly well understood, but until they are thoroughly so, punishment by deduction of marks *alone*, should not in my opinion be very freely resorted to. This I pointed out to the Superintendent, as already intimated to Government in this office letter No. 6824 dated 3rd November 1884.

44. As will be seen there has been a further diminution in the number of whippings,—73 against 129 in the preceding year, the percentage of whippings to total number of prisoners and to total punishments being respectively 0.35 and 1.7 against 0.61 and 8.7 in the year 1883. This I think must be considered satisfactory, for though this mode of punishment cannot be altogether done away with, it should be restricted to very serious cases only. The possession of forbidden articles, formerly sometimes punished in this way, should be rarely if over punished by flogging, as much of it is preventible and is due to lax supervision on the part of warders and peons. In no jail has whipping been resorted to excessively.

45. Of the jail offences committed by convicts, 309 were for smoking or possession of forbidden articles, the majority, 3,353, in relation to work, and 782 were against prison discipline generally. The offenders were punished by Superintendents, 43 by solitary confinement, 25 by reduced diet, 575 by solitary confinement with reduced diet, 73 with corporal punishment, and 3,728 by other punishments, in which term is included stocks, forfeiture of marks and warnings.

46. Solitary confinement was resorted to in 29 more cases than in 1883, and the number of cases of solitary confinement with reduced diet shows a very large increase over the previous year, indicating the substitution in a great degree of this punishment for whipping, and for reduced diet, which have been less frequently used.

47. The increase under the head "Other Punishments" is also very large, 3,728 compared with 936, due to greater recourse being had to the punishment of forfeiture of marks, and to the fact that warnings are now recorded as punishments under this head. I have already explained in para. 43 that punishment

by deduction of marks has been more largely made use of than in the past, and that warnings which have not hitherto been shown as a jail punishment are included this year for the first time. Of the total number (4,462) of punishments, 1,525 were by deduction of marks and 1,309 warnings. The greater number of the former occurred in the Yerrowda Central Jail, where very strict discipline is maintained, and was owing to a too literal carrying out of para. 14 of the late mark rules. The increase is due to the unworkableness of the rule in question and not to any increase in the number of real offences. Revised mark rules have however been introduced from the 1st January, and I feel sure the current year will show different results. Deducting punishments by deduction of marks and warnings (4,462—2,834) for the sake of comparison, 1,628 remain against 1,601 in the preceding year, an increase of 27 only.

48. In this year's report, as in last, I am glad to be able to say that discipline has been on the whole well maintained. With regard to the Nára Jail, although something has been done by the present Superintendent, Assistant Surgeon P. H. Dadachanji, and the Jailor, Mr. Daniel Solomon, yet I am still unable to report that in respect of discipline the state of the jail is satisfactory. Nor can such a result be attained with the present establishment. The Superintendent, Mr. Dadachanji, and the Jailor, Mr. Solomon, work not only as slaves, doing all sorts of work, but in a very judicious manner which not only deserves praise from me, but thanks from Government. But they are but men, and however able, hard-working and zealous they may be, and are, it is not possible for them to carry on the duties of the jail unaided by a staff of warders. As required by Government in their Resolution on the last annual report of this Department, para. 31, I, on the 27th October 1884, submitted a report of the measures which I considered necessary to put the Superintendent in a position to carry on the discipline and interior economy of the gang. This it appears is still under the consideration of Government, but it is hoped that the issue of definite orders will not now be long delayed.

49. The following table contrasts the various forms of punishment inflicted in this and other provinces, and shows the ratio of punishments to strength in each:—

Provinces.	1883.							1884.						
	Total Population.	Daily average Strength.	Corporal Punishment.	Penal Diet.	Other Punishments.	Total Punishment.	Ratio of Punishment to daily average Strength.	Total Population.	Daily average Strength.	Corporal Punishment.	Penal Diet.	Other Punishments.	Total Punishment.	Ratio of Punishment to daily average Strength.
Bombay	22,434	7,412	129	504	968	1,601	21·6	21,843	6,962	73	600	3,789	4,462	64·1
Madras	20,195	7,522	276	2,076	1,451	3,803	50·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	45,494	13,446	349	4,652	43,478	48,479	360·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Provinces.	63,927	21,873	964	3,297	1,410	5,671	25·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	31,813	11,469	432	517	889	1,838	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces ..	11,645	3,741	426	1,087	1,027	2,540	67·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

50. The results as to the education of convicts are much the same as in 1883. During the year 101 prisoners who had been attending the jail schools were released; of these all but six had profited by the instruction received in the jail. In the Poona and Shikárpur juvenile prisons special attention is paid to the education of the boys, but under existing system much cannot be done for adult convicts in this direction.

51. This statement refers to the employment of convicts as prison officers during the year. The number of prisoners so employed is much the same as in 1883, the average being 239 compared with 234 and the ratio per cent of average population 3·4 against 3·1.

52. The number of convict officers reduced or otherwise punished is 34 compared with 28 in 1883, an increase of six due to the necessity of maintaining the

strictest discipline amongst this class of convicts, on whom so much depends. But the number of punishments must vary year by year and such small fluctuations scarcely call for remarks.

53. The experiment, referred to in paragraph 48 of my report for 1883, and sanctioned by Government, of appointing convict warders in room of a few paid peons, has been tried during a part of the year in the Yerrowda Central Jail and Poona District Jail, and so far has proved very successful, both in a disciplinary and financial point of view. Two of the large circles in the Yerrowda Central Jail are now in sole charge of eight convict officers, and in the Poona Jail the night duty is undertaken by two of this class, aided by two paid warders, and all of the men perform their duties in a most earnest and satisfactory manner. In fact Dr. Salaman, the Superintendent of the two jails, reports that "it certainly has been our experience that not only have no ill results accrued from the introduction of this measure, but the convict warders seem more active and alert than the paid men. The men have so much to lose by neglecting their duty that in some cases it is positively painful to witness their anxiety to do well," and much more to the same effect. The effect financially of the measure has been a saving of Rs. 69 per mensem in the two jails, and even this does not represent the entire saving, since but for services of these convict warders it would be necessary at times to engage temporary peons for extra-mural work, at an expenditure which cannot be estimated.

54. It was thought advisable to limit the experiment during the past year to the jails of Yerrowda and Poona. Great care was necessary in the selection of the men, as the appointment of unsuitable and unreliable ones would be sure to bring discredit on the system. Seeing however that the experiment has been so successful and the convict warders have proved so useful and reliable, I propose to introduce the measure into the larger jails of Ahmedabad, Thána, and perhaps Dhulia and Dhárwár. This can only be done however as vacancies in the free warderships occur, and its introduction must therefore be gradual.

55. In the present state of the jail buildings and jail establishments in Sind, I should hesitate to appoint convict warders in place of free warders. The number of the latter is too small to admit of it.

56. This statement shows the diet scales in use throughout the year, and I have only to remark that with the exception of some slight changes in the Dhárwár, Shikárpur, and Hyderabad Jails, the diet scales remained unaltered during the year.

57. The following table shows the admissions and disposal of under-trial prisoners in the District Jails, and with the exception of the numbers disposed of under the heads "Convicted and Sentenced" and "Transferred" there has been a decrease under every head, corresponding with the decrease in the convict population :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining at close of previous year ...	117	10	127	148	6	154
Number received during the year ...	2,549	129	2,678	2,568	179	2,747
Total Population ...	2,666	139	2,805	2,716	185	2,901
Released during the year ...	1,203	52	1,255	1,407	83	1,490
Convicted and sentenced ...	1,215	66	1,281	1,058	82	1,140
Transferred ...	133	12	145	131	10	141
Escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	1	...	1	3	...	3
Remaining on 31st December ...	114	9	123	117	10	127
Average Daily Number ...	100	4	104	100	5	105

Subordinate Jails and
Lock-ups.
Under-trials.

58. The following table relates to under-trial prisoners received in Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups during the year 1884 :—

	SUBORDINATE JAILS.			LOCK-UPS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Number remaining at close of previous year	67	2	69	190	11	201	270
Number received	2,482	159	2,641	20,908	1,484	22,392	25,033
Total	2,549	161	2,710	21,098	1,495	22,593	25,303
Released	941	72	1,013	5,797	498	6,295	7,308
Convicted and sentenced	1,086	55	1,141	10,885	758	11,643	12,784
Transferred	469	31	500	4,021	222	4,243	4,743
Escaped	4	...	4	14	1	15	19
Died	2	...	2	5	...	5	7
Remaining on 31st December..	47	3	50	376	16	392	442
Daily Average Number	80	3	83	352	23	375	458

No comparison can be drawn between the above figures and the figures of former years, as it was only on the publication of Government of India's Resolution No. 4-127-37, dated 28th January 1884, that any useful statistics regarding under-trial prisoners in lock-ups were furnished to me by district officers, and even now I fear that, owing to this being the first year, and the subordinate magisterial officials unacquainted with the forms, and to the hurried preparation and late submission of many of the reports for 1884, the figures in the above table, so far as they go, cannot be relied upon as correct. I regret, too, to have to state that notwithstanding the issue of Government Resolution No. 5367, dated 25th July 1884, and that I had in a circular impressed on District Magistrates the great necessity for the punctual submission of the sub-jail and lock-up returns to this office, for incorporation in my annual report, many of the returns were not furnished until a very recent date, and from some of the Collectorates—Thána, Ratnágiri, Sholápur and Násik—the returns are incomplete, while from Karáchi and Dhárwár no Subordinate Jail returns have been received.

59. The four escapes shown under Subordinate Jails occurred in the Umarkot Subordinate Jail on the 23rd January 1884. Two prisoners supported on the shoulders of another, contrived to reach the window of the cell, and wrenching out the iron bars, and aided by their blankets tied together, the whole four effected their escape. Some of them, as in the cases at Godhra last year, had been under trial for several months.

60. The police are responsible for the 15 escapes from lock-ups, and no remark regarding them appears necessary in this department.

Subordinate Jails.
Convicts.

61. The following table refers to convicts in Subordinate Jails, and compares the figures for 1884 and the preceding year :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on 31st December..	197	4	201	280	9	289
Imprisoned during the year	1,994	172	2,166	2,979	259	3,238
Total ...	2,191	176	2,367	3,259	268	3,527
Received from other jails to undergo sentence	34	...	34	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,225	176	2,401	3,259	268	3,527
Transferred to other jails	48	...	48	22	...	22
Released—						
On appeal	42	1	43	58	3	61
On expiry of sentence	1,951	169	2,120	2,950	256	3,206
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	1	...	1
Escaped... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died	3	...	3	6	...	6
Remaining on 31st December	181	6	187	220	9	229
Total ...	2,225	176	2,401	3,259	268	3,527
Daily Average Number ...	167	8	175	233	14	247

62. The number of admissions direct during the year was 2,166 as against 3,238 in 1883, and the number of admissions by transfer was 34 as against none in the previous year. These 34 prisoners were transferred from the Surat District Jail to the Broach Subordinate Jail to prevent overcrowding. The total number of prisoners released during the year was 2,163, and of these 43 were released on appeal. There is a decrease in the number of deaths from 6 in 1883 to 3 in 1884. At the end of the year there remained 187 convicts in the Subordinate Jails as against 229 in the previous year, or a decrease of 42 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners was less, 175 as compared with 247 in 1883.

63. The proposals for the reorganization of the Subordinate Jails of this Presidency, alluded to in paragraph 54 of my report for 1883, were duly submitted to Government with the result that 23 of the jails were abolished, their continuance being no longer necessary, and the constitution and establishment of the remaining 30 jails were considerably modified.

64. These jails, with two or three exceptions, are now maintained for the execution of sentences of from 7 to 30 days, and with the jailors, who are now appointed on better pay, and give their whole time to duties of the jail, I trust the abuses and laxity formerly existing will be remedied. The desire of Government to still further reduce the number of these jails, and to improve the remainder, will be kept steadily in view in this department, and proposals to this effect will be submitted from time to time as opportunities offer.

65. I regret it has not as yet been possible to carry out my proposal to appoint steady and experienced warders from Central and District Jails to all the jailorships of the Subordinate Jails. It is essentially necessary that such warders should be able to read and write in the vernacular, but on my calling on Superintendents to furnish lists of qualified men, I found that with a few exceptions

the peons were almost entirely illiterate or unfit for an independent charge. The men must be thoroughly efficient and reliable; otherwise the plan of appointing trained warders, in place of peons in addition to their other duties, would not have a fair trial. It is hoped, however, that we may obtain men possessing the required qualifications, and after giving them special training in the Central or District Jail to fit them for the post, draft them to the Subordinate Jails requiring their services. Several men are under tuition in the Yerrowda and Poona Jails.

Civil Jails.

66. The following statement compares the civil jail population for 1884 with that of the preceding year :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining at close of previous year	172	9	181	205	15	220
Number received during the year ...	2,211	227	2,438	2,117	201	2,318
Total Population ...	2,383	236	2,619	2,322	216	2,538
Released during the year	2,163	225	2,388	2,145	207	2,352
Died	6	...	6	5	...	5
Remaining on 31st December ...	214	11	225	172	9	181
Daily Average Number ...	157	12	169	169	8	177

67. The number of civil prisoners in confinement has increased from 2,538 in 1883 to 2,619 in the year under report. Of this number 2,388 were released, 6 died and 225 remained in jail on the last day of the year, or an increase under each head over the figures of 1883; but the daily average number in jail was a little less than in the latter year.

68. The expenditure (Rs. 8,663) for 1884 shows an increase of Rs. 227 over the expenditure (Rs. 8,436) of the previous year, and the cost per head was also in excess of 1883, being Rs. 51-4-2 compared with Rs. 47-10-7. The excess is almost accounted for by the larger payments made in the Bombay Civil Jail for gas, dead stock, and clothing.

FINANCIAL.

69. Statement No. X. shows the total sum expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several Central, District and Subordinate Jails and the Locks-ups during the year 1884. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 5,63,743 or Rs. 73-3-7 per head of average strength, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,332, but the cost per prisoner was increased by Rs. 2-3-11 as compared with the preceding year.

70. This increase is due to the higher price of grain, and consequently of rations. This accounts for Rs. 2-4-8 per head—more than the total increase. There is also an increase in contingencies, but this is counterbalanced by decrease under other heads.

71. The following table contrasts the total cost under each head, and the cost per prisoner during the two years :—

			1884.	1883.
Average number of prisoners	...	...	7,699	8,074
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	...	...	2,03,990	1,95,443
Cost per prisoner	...	...	26 7 11	24 3 3
Establishment	...	...	2,18,812	2,31,413
Cost per prisoner	...	...	28 6 9	28 10 7
Police Guard	...	...	61,683	63,804
Cost per prisoner	...	...	8 0 2	7 14 5
Hospital charges	...	...	12,470	13,361
Cost per prisoner	...	...	1 9 11	1 10 6
Clothing	...	...	16,122	22,309
Cost per prisoner	...	...	2 1 6	2 12 3
Contingencies	...	...	50,666	46,745
Cost per prisoner	...	...	6 9 4	5 12 8
Gross cost of maintenance	...	...	5,63,743	5,73,075
Cost per prisoner	...	...	73 3 7	70 15 8

72. Below is a statement showing the expenditure under each head of charge for Central and District Jails, Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups separately during the year 1884 :—

	Con- victs.	Under trial.	Total.	RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		GUARD.	
				Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
District	6,962	104	7,066	1,86,213	26 5 8	2,12,766	30 1 9	60,963	8 10 0
Sub-jail	175	83	258	6,410	24 13 6	6,046	23 7 0	720	2 12 8
Lock-up	...	375	375	11,367	30 5 0	...	.....	...	...
	7,137	562	7,699	2,03,990	26 7 11	2,18,812	28 6 9	61,683	8 0 2

	HOSPITAL CHARGES.		CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		TOTAL.	
	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.	Total Cost.	Cost per Prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
District	12,397	1 12 1	15,620	2 3 5	45,898	6 7 11	5,33,877	75 8 10
Sub-jail	73	0 4 6	327	1 4 3	1,226	4 12 0	14,802	57 5 11
Lock-up	...	.....	155	0 6 7	3,542	9 7 2	15,064	40 2 9
	12,470	1 9 11	16,122	2 1 6	50,666	6 9 4	5,63,743	73 3 7

As will be seen, the expenditure on account of lock-ups is included. It was so last year also in the statistical tables at the end of the report, but for the purpose of comparison with the preceding year it was excluded from the body of the report itself.

73. As was anticipated in para. 59 of last year's report the total cost of rations as well as the cost per head is larger than in 1883. With a reduced daily average strength—7,699, against 8,074 in 1883—there has been an increase of Rs. 8,547 in the total cost, and of

Rs. 2-4-8 per head on this account, the average cost per prisoner having been Rs. 26-7-11 in 1884 against Rs. 24-3-3 in 1883.

74. This increase is entirely due to the higher prevailing prices of food grains. In my last report I remarked that "judging from the contracts already entered into for provisioning the jails of this Presidency generally, the expenditure on rations and the cost per head will be still higher in the current year" (1884), and I fear the cost under these heads will be still higher in 1885. In the Kaládgi District particularly, where nearly a seventh of the jail strength is at present employed, prices seem to have risen steadily during the past twelve months.

75. The following table compiled from the *Government Gazette* shows the average price of certain grains in 1883 and 1884:—

					Average Rate per Rupee.	
					1884.	1883.
					Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz.
Rice	...	...	...	...	22 3	24 7
Wheat	...	...	...	...	29 10	27 1
Bájri	...	...	...	...	34 8	36 3
Jowári	...	...	...	...	37 4	42 11
Dál	...	...	...	...	24 9	25 3

N.B.—Bájri and jowári are the staple articles of food in this Presidency.

76. The next statement gives the average expenditure per prisoner for diet in each Central and District Jail of the Presidency, and compares it with the cost in the preceding year:—

					1884.		1883.	
					Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	{ Common Jail ... House of ... Correction. {	{ Europeans... Natives ...	...	...	5,202	23 15 7	5,187	22 4 2
			...	...	977	61 1 0	765	54 10 3
			...	...	7,089	24 8 6	4,752	21 12 9
			Total	...	13,268	25 6 8	10,704	23 0 4
Deccan ...	{ Yerrodda ... Poona ... Ahmednagar ... Násik ... Dhulia ... Sholápur ... Sátára ... Mhasvad Gang (first quarter only) ...	{ Europeans... Natives ...	...	...	21,405	25 12 8	20,573	20 4 0
			...	...	5,471	23 4 5	4,031	17 14 7
			...	...	1,711	17 13 1	1,583	15 8 4
			...	...	1,036	32 6 0	...	...
			...	...	3,320	17 0 5	4,186	19 14 11
			...	...	2,518	20 5 0	1,563	14 7 7
			...	...	1,593	19 6 10	1,341	16 5 8
			...	...	3,925	27 7 2	16,346	28 3 9
			Total	...	40,979	23 9 6	49,623	21 5 11
Southern Marátha Country.	{ Belgaum ... Kaládgi ... Dhárwár ... Gokák ... Bijápur ...	{ Europeans... Natives ...	...	...	1,367	19 13 0	1,124	18 2 1
			...	...	1,106	15 12 10	868	12 3 7
			...	...	3,531	16 3 2	3,232	16 1 3
			...	...	...	...	12,536	29 9 1
			...	...	19,560	29 12 4	...	...
			Total	...	25,564	25 3 4	17,760	23 6 11

					1884.		1883.	
					Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Konkan ...	{	Kárwár ...	...	...	2,083	19 13 5	1,616	18 5 10
		Ratnágiri ...	...	...	1,976	24 11 2	1,390	19 9 3
		Thána ...	...	...	19,048	29 1 4	14,442	23 8 11
		Total ...			23,107	27 8 2	17,448	22 9 7
Gujarát ...	{	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	11,032	25 14 4	9,795	23 14 3
		Dhuliákot ...	...	...	2,168	27 1 7	4,062	24 5 2
		Kaira ...	...	...	2,893	21 1 10	3,196	22 5 7
		Surat ...	...	...	3,802	23 5 2	2,876	20 15 10
		Godhra ...	...	...	1,393	18 13 2	1,782	15 5 9
		Rájkot ...	...	...	1,094	20 4 2	1,037	20 5 4
Total ...					22,382	23 15 5	22,748	22 3 5
Sind ...	{	Karáchi ...	...	...	8,459	26 15 0	8,081	23 14 6
		Hyderabad ...	...	...	10,598	22 12 8	11,728	22 2 9
		Shikárpur ...	...	...	13,990	22 2 2	11,314	17 5 8
		Nára ...	...	...	25,989	45 15 11	26,606	43 15 7
Total ...					59,036	29 14	27,729	27 2 10
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	1,877	43 10 5	2,069	39 12 7

All the jails except those at Dhulia, Kaira and Rájkot show an increase in the cost of rations compared with 1883, due to the cause above stated.

The great variation in the cost at which prisoners are dieted in the different jails of the Presidency has been commented upon in former reports, and I have nothing new to add this year.

77. The greatest increase is observable in the Sholápur, Thána, Yerrowda, Poona, Ratnágiri and Shikárpur Jails, and lowest at Hyderabad, Kárwár, Belgaum and Bombay Common Jail; while, comparing one province with another, the Konkan is the highest with Rs. 4-14-7 and Gujarát lowest with Rs. 1-12-0. The increase in the Shikárpur Jail is partly accounted for by the issue of an improved diet scale throughout the year, owing to the prevalence of sickness, which will be noticed hereafter. To this cause may also be attributed the increase in the Nára and Hyderabad Jails, but in the remaining jails there appears to be no reason except the high market rates of the staple food grains.

78. There has been a decrease in the cost of establishment, the expenditure in 1884 being Rs. 2,18,812 against Rs. 2,31,413 in 1883, or a decrease of Rs. 12,601 on the total, and of 3 annas and 10 pies per head. Of this saving Rs. 10,013 is accounted for in the Central and District Jails, and the balance of Rs. 2,588 in the Subordinate Jails, and the manner in which it has been brought about is fully described in the following statement. The cause of increase in this item in several of the jails is also explained in the statement:—

No.	Jails.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Yerrowda ...	30,117	30,157	...	40	
2	Common Jail ...	10,001	10,214	...	213	Due to Hospital Assistant of lower grade and to the actual of 1883 having included arrears of pay for a portion of the previous year.
3	House of Correction ...	19,892	18,823	1,069	...	Acting allowance on account of the Superintendent having been on privilege leave. Pay of Assistant Apothecary increased.
4	Poona ...	8,051	7,891	160	...	Increment of pay to Jailor. Medical Subordinate of higher grade.
5	Ahmednagar ...	5,391	5,165	226	...	Increment of pay to Jailor. Hospital Assistant was of higher grade throughout the year.
6	Násik ...	831	...	831	...	Formerly a Subordinate Jail, declared District Jail in 1884.
7	Dhulia ...	6,652	6,896	...	244	Medical Subordinate of lower grade.
8	Sholápur ...	3,655	3,198	457	...	Duties of Jailor performed by Head Clerk in addition to his own for 9 months of 1883. Increment of pay to Jailor.
9	Mhasvad Gang ...	5,137	18,229	...	13,092	The gang moved to Bijápur in April 1884.
10	Sátára ...	4,245	4,394	...	149	Duties of Jailor performed by Head Clerk in addition to his own from January to June and November to December 1884.
11	Belgaum ...	3,370	3,361	9	...	
12	Gokák ...	...	15,076	...	15,076	The gang was broken up.
13	Bijápur ...	18,058	...	18,058	...	New gang was established.
14	Kaládgi ...	5,267	5,182	85	...	Increment of pay to Jailor.
15	Dhárwár ...	6,437	6,370	67	...	Do. do.
16	Kárwár ...	4,886	4,724	162	...	Medical Subordinate of higher grade.
17	Rátnágiri ...	4,501	4,500	1	...	
18	Thána ...	10,712	10,709	3	...	
19	Ahmedabad ...	5,942	5,542	400	...	Medical Subordinate of higher grade.
20	Dhuliákot ...	8,059	9,148	...	1,089	Diminished strength of prisoners and consequent decrease in establishment.
21	Kaira ...	4,117	3,804	313	...	Higher pay of Jailor.
22	Surat ...	5,240	5,288	...	48	
23	Godhra ...	3,129	4,285	...	1,156	Lower pay of Jailor and Clerk and reduction in establishment on the transfer of Jail from Dohad to Godhra.
24	Rájkot ...	3,175	3,304	...	129	Medical Subordinate of lower grade, saving in the Clerk's pay, there being an acting Head Clerk for 3 months.
25	Karáchi ...	5,823	6,514	...	691	Abolition of the appointment of skilled artisan. Saving in the salary of Superintendent and Jailor consequent on the temporary transfer of Mr. Innes to Bombay.
26	Hyderabad ...	7,627	7,990	...	363	Abolition of the appointment of skilled artisan.
27	Shikárpur ...	8,785	8,326	459	...	Medical Subordinate of higher grade.
28	Nára ...	7,826	7,851	...	25	
29	Aden ...	5,840	5,838	2	...	
	Subordinate Jails ...	6,046	8,634	...	2,588	Násik Sub-jail was converted into a District Jail and 20 other Subordinate jails were abolished, vide Government Notification No. 9009 of the 23rd December 1884.
	Total ...	2,18,812	2,31,413	22,302	84,903 12,601	

79. There has been a decrease of 2,121 in the total cost of guards due to the abolition of the mounted police attached to the Gokák and Mhasvad gangs; but as the establishments are

Guards.

fixed, the decrease cannot correspond with the decrease in the Jail population, and consequently there has been a slight increase of 1 anna and 9 pies in the average cost per head.

80. The following table shows at a glance the jails in which there has been an increase or decrease under the head guards, with the reasons for such rise or fall :—

No.	Jails.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Yerrowda ...	4,621	4,771	...	150	Difference in grade and pay of the guard.
2	Common Jail ...	...	...	...	...	
3	House of Correction ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Poona ...	1,560	1,560	...	...	Not an actual increase, formerly accounted for under Subordinate Jails. The jail was declared a District Jail in 1884.
5	Ahmednagar ...	1,228	1,296	...	68	
6	Násik ...	428	...	428	...	
7	Dhulia ...	2,319	2,340	...	21	The gang moved to Bijápur in April 1884.
8	Sholápur ...	1,261	1,304	...	43	
9	Mhasvad Gang ...	480	1,440	...	960	
10	Sátára ...	2,136	2,136	...	...	The gang was broken up. One Duffedár and three Saváras attached to the gang, but were only employed from May 1884.
11	Belgaum ...	1,392	1,392	...	...	
12	Gokák ...	...	1,210	...	1,210	
13	Bijápur ...	750	...	750	...	Difference in grade and pay of the guard.
14	Kaládgi ...	1,865	1,890	...	25	
15	Dhárwár ...	1,608	1,608	...	...	
16	Kárwár ...	2,136	2,133	3	...	Do. do. Less number of Police supplied since the transfer of the jail from Dohad to Godhra.
17	Rátnágiri ...	2,171	2,197	...	26	
18	Thána ...	1,397	1,524	...	127	
19	Ahmedabad ...	1,474	1,474	...	...	Due to the Sub-jail at Násik having been declared a District Jail in 1884.
20	Dhuliákot ...	2,592	2,592	...	...	
21	Kaira ...	1,224	1,224	...	...	
22	Surat ...	1,195	1,274	...	79	Do. do. Less number of Police supplied since the transfer of the jail from Dohad to Godhra.
23	Godhra ...	1,848	1,992	...	144	
24	Rájkot ...	756	756	...	...	
25	Karáchi ...	4,656	4,656	...	...	Due to the Sub-jail at Násik having been declared a District Jail in 1884.
26	Hyderabad ...	3,084	3,084	...	...	
27	Shikárpur ...	4,464	4,464	...	...	
28	Nára ...	13,142	13,147	...	5	Due to the Sub-jail at Násik having been declared a District Jail in 1884.
29	Aden ...	1,176	1,176	...	...	
	Subordinate Jails	720	1,164	...	444	
	Total Rs. ...	61,683	63,804	1,181	3,302 2,121	

81. The total cost for hospital charges has fallen from Rs. 13,361 in 1883, to Rs. 12,470 in the year under report; and the cost per head also shows a slight decrease. The expenditure under this head varies very much in the different jails, and depends greatly on the views held by the medical officers in the treatment and dieting of the sick. But though in some cases the cost is large per head of sick, in some, such as Aden and Karáchi, this is due to the very small number of sick, and to large issues of extras to old and weak prisoners out of hospital and of medical comforts to the sick. In some cases the judicious giving of extras no doubt has a good effect in keeping men off the sick list, and I have had few faults to find in this respect. But in reality the Inspector General has not very much power in controlling this expenditure. The average cost, Rs. 233, in the House of Correction for Europeans, compares favourably with the average of Rs. 267 in 1883, and the expenditure on extra provisioning in the Poona Jail is also considerably less than in the preceding year.

82. There has been a large decrease of Rs. 6,187 in the cost of clothing, and the average cost per head has also decreased from Rs. 2-12-3 in 1883 to Rs. 2-1-6 in 1884, and is lower than in any year since 1878. This is due to the decrease in population, and in many cases to a large quantity of clothing being on hand rendering any large supply unnecessary.

83. There has been an increase of Rs. 3,813 in the total cost of contingencies, and of annas 14 pies 4 per head of average strength, as compared with the preceding year. The increase or decrease in Central and District Jails is as shown in the following table :—

	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Sanctioned Charges:</i>				
House rent	1,230	1,262	...	32
Horse allowance	1,323	1,560	...	237
Travelling allowances and expenses ...	1,686	1,457	229	...
Grain compensation to Hospital Assistants ...	400	475	...	75
Sind and Aden batta... ..	167	121	46	...
Special allowance to Hospital Assistant ...	91	...	91	...
Clothing to establishment	1,948	2,177	...	229
Water rates	3,998	4,491	...	493
Total ...	10,843	11,543	366	{ 1,066 700
<i>Controllable Charges.</i>				
Moving prisoners	8,695	7,385	1,310	...
Transportation charges	3,669	2,602	1,067	...
Service Postage stamps	1,342	1,391	...	49
Dead stock	1,331	2,246	...	915
Subsistence money to released prisoners ...	3,406	2,831	575	...
Country Stationery	426	487	...	61
Oil for lighting	5,827	4,516	1,311	...
Telegraph charges	107	82	25	...
Other petty contingencies	10,252	9,002	1,250	...
Total Rs. ...	35,035	30,542	{ 5,538 4,513 }	1,025
Grand Total Rs. ...	45,898	42,085	{ 5,904 3,813 }	2,091

84. The items under sanctioned charges call for no particular remark, beyond saying that the charges for special allowances to Hospital Assistants are new and only recently sanctioned in Government Resolution Nos. 1572 and 1892, dated 13th and 29th May 1884, General Department. The increase in what are called "Controllable charges" is more than accounted for by the large expenditure incurred in the conveyance of the building materials, prisoners' clothing, dead stock, and office records of the Mhasvad Gang to Bijapur, the purchase of a large number of mats required emergently for the Nára Jail on the occasion of the fire in October destroying almost the entire jail, the transfer of a larger number of transportation prisoners to Alipore during the year, and the expenditure under the revised rules for the grant of Railway fare, and subsistence money to released prisoners, sanctioned by Government in October.

85. The increase under "Oil for lighting" is due to the purchase of large quantities of kerosine oil in England under the rules for obtaining stores of European manufacture through the India Office, and the increase in the item "Other petty contingencies" may be attributed, in good part, to the large expenditure on the conveyance of clothing, dead stock, &c., from Yerrowda, Karáchi, Shikárpur, and Hyderabad to Nára, after the fire of the 26th October.

86. The total cost per head in the European side of the House of Correction is smaller than in the preceding year. At the head of the list of highest average cost stands Aden, where the cost has been highest for years past, and next come the Dhuliakot, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Sátára, and Belgaum Jails, though the Ratnágiri and Belgaum are somewhat more favourable than in 1883. The Dhulia, Dhárwár, Kárwár, Násik, Surat and Rájkot Jails also show some improvement over the preceding year. The total cost per head in the Ahmednagar, Godhra, Nára, and the Common Jails is much higher, and the cost in the remaining jails, though below the average of the Presidency, is higher than in 1883, due, as already stated in para. 70, to high market rates of provisions and in a smaller degree to contingencies.

87. Statement No. XI. shows the average cost per prisoner, under each head of charge, and the total cost per prisoner for the past four years. The various charges have already been explained in my comments upon Statement X. and call no further remark here.

88. This statement shows the employment of the convicts during the year. The total daily average sentenced to labour during the year was 6,881, a further reduction on the figures of the previous year of 447, which is nearly equal to the general decrease in the jail population.

89. The distribution of the prisoners on the different kinds of labor in this and the preceding year is given in the following table:—

		Average No. under sentence of labour.	Sick and Convalescent	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Grinding Grain and preparing articles for Jail use.	On additions, alterations and repairs to Jail Buildings.	Manufactures.	Public Works.		No. hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.
											Public Work Jails.	Other extramural labour.	
1884	Number ...	6,881	458	298	239	575	358	650	447	2,118	861	524	353
	Percentage.	100	6·7	4·3	3·5	8·4	5·2	9·4	6·4	30·8	12·6	7·6	5·1
1883	Number ...	7,328	464	568	234	645	402	782	322	2,305	1,204	...	402
	Percentage.	100	6·3	7·8	3·2	8·8	5·5	10·7	4·4	31·4	16·4	...	5·5

90. The daily average in hospital and convalescent, numbered 458, or 6·7 per cent, compared with 464, or 6·3 per cent, in 1883. The average on unremunerative labour exhibits a decrease of nearly one-half on the previous year, due to the fact that prisoners remuneratively employed outside jails, shown in 1883 under the head Unremunerative Labour, have this year been transferred to the proper head "Public Works", column 7-I. of the statement, in accordance with Government Resolution the orders of the Government of India noted in the No. 7027, dated 4th October margin. This subject was referred to in paragraphs 1884. 74 and 75 of my last annual report.

91. The ratios per cent. under the remaining heads of employment, except Alterations and Additions, Manufactures and Public Works, are much the same as last year, and appear to call for no remark. On additions and alterations, and jail building repairs, the number has risen from 322, 4·4 per cent, to 447, 6·4 per cent., due to the employment of prisoners on the completion of the new barracks at Bijápur, the construction of a new District Jail at Sátára, the new Reformatory at Poona, and new barracks at Nára. Under the head Manufactures there is a slight decrease in the number employed last year, corresponding with the general decrease in prison population. There is a large decrease in the number employed on public works as compared with last year, due principally to the greatly reduced number working in the Nára gang, and to the amalgamation of the Gokák and Mhasvad gangs into one gang, at Bijápur, with a smaller number of prisoners. I am of opinion that the decrease under this head is fully accounted for by the decrease in jail population.

92. This statement exhibits the cash earning of the prisoners under every head of labour during the year 1884, and the following abstract shows that, as in the previous year, the earnings under each head, except Building and Repairing Jails and Garden, have fallen much below those of the previous year:—

		1884.	1883.
		Rs.	Rs.
Factory	...	45,078	55,289
Garden	...	5,148	5,192
Extra-mural labour	...	1,18,216	1,35,300
Building and repairing Jails...	...	674	571
Subordinate Jails	...	1,945	2,416
Total	...	1,71,061.	1,98,762

93. The factory earnings are less, by Rs. 10,211, than in 1883, due in part to the smaller number of prisoners employed owing to decrease in the number available, partly to the restriction placed upon jail manufactures by the Government of India, commented upon in last year's report, and in some degree to the largely reduced demand of the public for jail made articles, which will be explained hereafter. The realizations from jail gardens were much the same as in 1883 and call for no special remark. The garden in the Yerrowda, Thána, Poona and the Bijápur Gang worked to greatest advantage throughout the year; the Thána Jail being particularly successful in this direction.

94. The earnings under the head Extra-mural Labour also exhibit a considerable decrease on the preceding year, due principally to the very unfavourable conditions under which the Nára Gang worked during three months of the year, alluded to further on. There has been a slight increase in the earnings of prisoners working on building and repairing jails, owing to the larger number of prisoners employed as explained in paragraph 91. As regards the earnings of Subordinate Jails, I would remark that the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining really hard labour for the prisoners confined in these jails. The only work obtained in the majority of the jails is repairing and watering roads, planting and watering trees, &c., in the vicinity of the jail; and this more with the object of keeping the prisoners usefully employed, than of obtaining any pecuniary profit from their labour. The exceptions to this are to be found in the Sukkur, Broach, and Bhusával Subordinate Jails, where hard labour is really exacted, and made remunerative, and these jails, therefore, return the largest share of the total earnings shown above.

95. The two following tables show the number of prisoners employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour in each jail and gang during the years 1883 and 1884, the profits resulting from their labour, and the increase or decrease in profits in the two years:—

Serial No.	Jails.	1884.		1883.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Average number employed.	Profits.	Average number employed.	Profits.		
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yerrowda	412	7,600 4 2	564	8,302 4 0	....	1,201 15 10
2	Common Jail	50	2,324 7 3	36	3,395 5 6	....	1,070 14 3
3	House of Correction	89	6,905 15 7	93	6,590 5 4	315 10 3	....
4	Poona	116	1,722 14 10	123	1,025 0 8	697 14 2	....
5	Ahmednagar	44	565 14 1	43	262 12 11	303 1 2	....
6	Násik	9	89 11 2	....	....	89 11 2	....
7	Dhulia	29	438 11 5	51	1,380 0 6	....	941 5 1
8	Sholápur	24	537 6 7	12	311 13 4	225 9 3	....
9	Mhasvad .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Sátara	30	900 13 2	35	1,101 2 11	....	200 5 9
11	Belgaum .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Gokák .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Bijápur .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Kaládgi	14	17 15 7	6	31 14 2	....	49 13 9
15	Dhárwár	41	1,075 2 5	51	1,431 4 4	....	356 1 11
16	Kárwár	52	739 0 3	41	1,064 7 5	....	325 7 2
17	Ratnágiri	41	628 4 5	35	567 0 6	....	38 12 1
18	Thána	319	5,271 6 2	281	4,412 11 10	858 10 4	....
19	Ahmedabad	286	4,673 2 4	256	5,674 6 2	....	1,001 3 10
20	Dhuliakot .. ..	....	....	....	64 15 5	64 15 5	....
21	Kaira	29	253 2 5	40	374 7 9	....	121 5 4
22	Surat	32	52 9 2	43	310 1 1	257 7 11	....
23	Godhra	19	330 6 3	39	994 4 4	....	663 14 1
24	Rájkot .. ..	....	....	....	12 0 0	....	12 0 0
25	Karáchi	219	1,183 6 7	237	3,840 11 10	....	2,657 5 3
26	Hyderabad	181	822 11 2	201	1,333 0 7	....	510 5 5
27	Shikárpur	60	517 6 5	85	141 13 6	375 8 11	....
28	Nára .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	Aden	22	1,718 6 2	33	2,277 10 1	....	559 3 11
	Total ..	2,118	38,128 0 1	2305	44,649 9 2	3,188 8 7	9,710 1 8 6,521 9 1

96. The above table refers to the working of the jail factories, and shows a decrease of nearly 200 in the number of prisoners employed in the factories and a consequent reduction of Rs. 6,521 in the profits as compared with 1883.

Appendix G.

97. The primary cause of the decrease in profits is of course the largely reduced number of prisoners employed, and to this must be added the effect of the orders of the Government of India, regarding the restriction of jail factory operations, which were in force throughout the year 1884, while they were applied during only eight months of 1883.

98. The decrease in profits is most noticeable in the Karáchi, Yerrowda, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Dhulia, Aden and Hyderabad Jails and the Common Jail,

due, as the Superintendents explain, in the Yerrowda and Ahmedabad Jails to the largely reduced orders from Home and American firms for woollen carpets, which in former years were so eagerly sought for, in the Godhra Jail to the transfer of a large number of long-term prisoners for suitable accommodation to the Ahmedabad and Yerrowda Jails, and to the reduction of factory operations generally, and in the Common Jail to the less demand for coir-matting from the P. and O. and British India, Steam Navigation Companies, which in former years was the principal source of factory profits. The Superintendents of the Aden and Hyderabad Jails state that the decrease in the profits is entirely due to the smaller number of prisoners employed, and to the discontinuance of certain branches of the jail factory. This explanation may be accepted to a certain extent, but I am not prepared to say that it wholly accounts for the diminution in realizations, for which in my opinion the jail staff is in some degree accountable. The decrease in the Karáchi Jail is said by the Superintendent to be due to the prohibition of the manufacture of certain articles, but I cannot accept this as a satisfactory explanation of the very large decrease in that jail, more especially as there has been an annual decrease in the past three years. This subject has had attention during the past year, and it is hoped that a more satisfactory result of the operations in the current year, will be apparent in the report for 1885.

99. The decrease in the factory realization in some of the other jails is accounted for by larger supplies having been made to Government department on which no profit is charged, and in other jails the decrease is more than balanced by the increased profits of prisoners employed on extra-mural work.

100. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable increase in profits is returned from the Thána, Poona, Nagar, Sholápur and Shikárpur Jails and the House of Correction, notably in the Thána and Poona Jails.

101. The Kaládgi and Surat Jails have worked at a loss again this year, I regret to say, owing to a quantity of dead stock, and manufactured articles prepared in former years, and valued respectively Rs. 72-6-8 and Rs. 144-1-10 having had to be written off the books. Had not these been written off there would have been a small profit; but considering the large earnings of the Surat Jail from convicts employed extra-murally, as shown in the table below, I think on the whole the result is very creditable.

102. The following table shows the number of prisoners employed, and the profits realized, from extra-mural labour in each jail separately and the total realizations for the whole Presidency:—

Appendix H.

Serial No.	Jails.	1884.		1883.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Average number employed.	Profits.	Average number employed.	Profits.		
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yerrowda	62	3,802 14 8	58	3,277 8 9	525 5 11	....
2	Common Jail.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	House of Correction .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Poona	29	959 2 5	8	91 6 0	867 12 5	....
5	Ahmednagar .. ..	....	....	....	2 4 0	....	2 4 0
6	Násik	10	377 3 0	....	....	377 3 0	....
7	Dhulia	72	3,753 2 0	26	1,259 6 5	2,493 11 7	....
8	Sholápur	57	3,288 4 10	27	2,723 10 0	564 10 10	....
9	Mhásvad	86	6,492 9 1	443	30,472 6 4	....	23,979 13 ..
10	Sátára	4	163 2 0	....	1 4 0	161 14 0	....
11	Belgaum	39	1,222 13 7	33	926 3 5	296 10 2	....
12	Gokák .. ..	....	....	271	10,852 8 8	....	10,852 8 8
13	Bijápur	384	40,007 4 5	....	....	40,007 4 5	....
14	Kaládgi	15	557 3 9	18	653 11 7	....	96 7 10
15	Dhárwár	20	1,323 5 8	13	844 8 0	483 13 8	....
16	Kárwár	3	54 0 0	2	70 10 10	....	16 10 10
17	Ratnágiri	1	25 0 0	....	....	25 0 0	....
18	Thána	64	2,414 14 9	61	2,483 13 0	....	68 14 3
19	Ahmedabad	1	44 1 2	1	37 2 0	6 15 2	....
20	Dhulikot	24	918 5 0	62	2,354 10 3	....	1,436 5 3
21	Kaira	21	799 5 3	14	539 4 2	260 1 1	....
22	Surat.. ..	62	2,927 3 2	4	174 0 0	2,753 3 2	....
23	Godhra	24	857 3 6	37	1,344 8 0	....	487 4 6
24	Rájkot .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Karáchi	6	533 8 0	....	....	....	....
26	Hyderabad	134	7,502 1 1	142	6,159 14 5	533 8 0	....
27	Shikárpur	229	11,743 2 0	221	14,520 15 8	1,342 2 8	....
28	Nára	391	29,461 5 1	490	56,263 14 10	....	2,777 13 8
29	Aden.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	26,302 9 9
	Total	1,738	1,19,232 2 5	1,951	1,35,053 10 4	50,699 4 1	66,520 12 0
	Average Earning per Prisoner.. ..	....	68 9 8	....	69 3 7	....	15,821 7 11

103. With a daily average number of 213 less, than in the previous year, employed extra-murally, there has been a decrease of Rs. 15,821 in the realizations from convict labour, due entirely to the reduced earnings of the Nára Gang, which worked under serious disadvantages throughout the year. The decrease this year in the earnings of this gang, which has worked so profitably for years past, is due to three causes:—

1st. To the reduction of the rates allowed by the Public Works Department.

2nd. More difficult ground to work in and longer leads.

3rd. The building of new barracks twice during the year.

4th. Increased sickness, especially in the last two months.

104. To the first cause nearly one-half of the decrease is owing, the rates having been reduced by 20 per cent.

With reference to the second cause, it may be stated that the ground itself was stiffer and more clayey, that the depth of excavation allowed was reduced one-third, necessitating longer leads and a greater superficial area of much more grassy surface to be removed free of charge than in the preceding year.

With regard to the third, it will be sufficient to state that the gang was moved to a new locality in April, where new barracks had to be constructed, and again these had to be re-built after the first fire in October which destroyed the entire jail.

The fourth cause is in a great measure due to the fire, the sickness and mortality, as will be shown further on, having been very seriously high from the date of the fire and during the subsequent two months.

105. It will be seen therefore that there are good and valid reasons for the serious falling off in the earnings of this hitherto financially successful gang, and there is no reason to believe that future years will show such poor results.

106. I would draw special attention to the results as regards the Bijápur Gang which has worked very successfully, and realized; with a much smaller number of prisoners, Rs. 40,007, or 5,174 more than the Gokák and Mhásvad Gangs combined in 1883. This result is most creditable to the administration of Mr. Wellis, to whose energy, care, and thoughtfulness it is in a great measure due. I may here also mention the admirable manner in which Mr. Wellis has constructed the temporary jail barracks of the gang, which are much superior to any barracks hitherto erected at Gokák or Mhásvad.

107. In the District Jails the realizations from extra-mural labour have on the whole increased. This has been the case especially in the Dhulia, Surat, Hyderabad and Poona Jails, but those of Yerrowda, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kaira and Karáchi also show good results.

108. The chief decrease in realizations under this head has been in the gang of prisoners from the Shikárpur District Jail employed on the Indus Bridge Works at Sukkur, and is attributed to the lower rates paid for prison labour, free labour being more easily obtainable in 1884 than in the preceding year. Besides for a short time the gang on the Sukkur bridge had to move into camp at a distance from the work on account of cholera putting a stop to all earnings.

109. The decrease in the Dhuliakot Jail is due to the smaller number of prisoners employed, and to this cause is also due the decrease in the Godhra Jail, more labour having been available in the previous year, when the jail was at Dohad.

110. The subjoined table shows the earnings from extra-mural labour in the Subordinate Jails for the years 1883 and 1884:—

	1884.	1883.
Shikárpur	1,029	850
Upper Sind Frontier	...	9
Hyderabad	479	372
Thar and Párkar	6	1
Karáchi	...	244
Panch Maháls	12	57
Broach	254	171
Násik	...	504
Khándesh	134	199
Kolába	29	3
Ratnágiri	2	...
	1,945	2,410

111. I have already remarked upon the great difficulty experienced in obtaining remunerative labour for the prisoners in these small jails, and pointed out that it is only in the jails at Sukkur, Broach and Bhusával that any thing like good results can be expected, and this is borne out by the above table. The figures relating to the Násik Jail are given under the head of District Jails, the Subordinate Jail having been converted into a District Jail early in the year under report.

112. I would add in conclusion that it does not seem possible to improve on the results shown, as a very large number of these jails have an average daily strength of less than one prisoner and in very many cases there is no remunerative work available.

113. Statement No. XIV. shows the net cost of the prisoners in the Central, District and Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups during the year 1884. The gross cost of maintenance was Rs. 5,63,743, from which is to be deducted the sum of Rs. 1,71,062, the total cash earnings of the convicts, leaving a net cost to Government of Rs. 3,92,681 as compared with Rs. 3,74,312 in 1883. The causes of increase in the net cost to the Government are higher grain rates and reduced earnings of convicts, as already explained.

114. The following abstract of Statement XIV. shows the results for Central and District Jails, Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups separately for the past year :—

	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cash Earnings.	Average Cash Earnings.	Net Cost to Government.	Average net Cost.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Central and District Jails ...	5,33,877	75 9	1,69,116 11	23 15	3,64,760 5	51 10
Subordinate Jails ...	14,802	57 6	1,944 14	7 9	12,857 2	49 13
Lock-ups ...	15,064	40 3	.....	...	15,064 0	40 3
Grand Total ...	5,63,743	73 4	1,71,061 9	22 4	3,92,681 7	51 0

VITAL.

115. This statement shows the sickness and mortality and the accommodation available in each District Jail throughout the Presidency during the year 1884; and the following table shows the sickness and mortality, and the ratio of deaths to total population, daily average strength, and admissions into hospital, for the years 1883 and 1884 :—

	1884.			1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population ...	23,249	1,399	24,648	23,789	1,546	25,335
Average daily strength ...	6,713	353	7,066	7,144	373	7,517
Number admitted into hospital ...	4,783	149	4,932	5,258	170	5,428
Daily average sick ...	178.9	5.7	184.6	192.3	6.8	199.1
Number of deaths ...	239	10	249	256	6	262
Ratio per mille of death to total population ...	10.2	7.1	10.1	10.8	3.9	10.3
Do. do. to strength ...	35.6	28.3	35.2	35.8	16.1	34.9
Do. do. to admission into hospital..	49.9	67.1	50.4	48.6	35.3	48.2

116. There has as usual been a tendency to overcrowding in the Common Jail, Bombay, in both the male and female wards, and overcrowding also occurred in the Thána, Surat, Sholápur, and Násik Jails, but it continued for very short periods only, and temporary arrangements were made while it lasted for accommodating this excess. In each case early steps were taken by transfer to other jails, or the Bijápur Gang, to relieve it. No sickness appears to be traceable to this temporary overcrowding. Indeed, whether this matter is considered from the points of view of the ratio of admissions to hospital, daily average sick, or deaths from all causes per mille of average strength, all these jails (with the exception of Sholápur in the matter of mortality) show favourable results as

compared with the previous year. Further that the mortality in the case of the Sholápur Jail was not due to overcrowding—for there was no overcrowding at the time—will be seen by a reference to paragraph 106 of the report for 1883.

117. The table shows that the number admitted into hospital, the daily average sick, and the number of deaths were considerably less than in 1883. Also that the ratio of deaths to total population, and daily average strength, were almost the same as in that year, when the ratio of deaths to admissions into Hospital was slightly above that of 1883.

118. Notwithstanding the high ratio of sickness in a few of the jails, the general health of the jail population has been very good, the ratio of admissions to Hospital having been smaller, and of daily average sick less, than in the preceding year; indeed these ratios are lower than for many years past, while, as stated above, the mortality per mille was almost the same as in the year 1883, and but for the accidental burning of the Nára Jail, as I shall show hereafter, the death rate also would have been the lowest for years past. For taking the mortality at the Nára at the same rate as in 1883, the total number of deaths for the Presidency would have been 226 and the death rate 31·9, instead of 249 and 35·2 in 1884.

119. The following table shows the ratio of sickness and mortality in each Central and District Jail separately, during the years 1883 and 1884:—

No.	Jails.	1884.						1883.					
		Total population.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to total population.	Ratio per mille of deaths to daily average strength.	Total population.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total population.	Ratio per mille of deaths to daily average strength.
1	Sátára ..	413	82	50	..	..	..	485	82	56	..	..	..
2	Dhulákot ..	256	80	79	..	..	..	666	167	157	7	10·5	41·9
3	Rájkot ..	180	54	61	..	..	..	235	51	33	..	..	..
4	Dhulia ..	834	195	76	1	1·2	5·1	978	210	117	7	7·2	33·3
5	Ahmedabad ..	1,634	426	119	4	2·4	9·4	1,645	410	151	7	4·3	17·1
6	Karáchi ..	1,296	314	108	3	2·3	9·5	1,260	338	132	2	1·6	6·0
7	Yarrowda ..	1,176	830	800	10	8·5	12·0	1,358	1,016	844	13	9·6	12·3
8	Ratnágiri ..	300	80	119	1	3·5	12·5	294	71	94	..	..	..
9	Common Jail ..	2,143	217	135	3	1·4	13·8	2,439	233	130	5	2·0	21·5
10	Mhasvad ..	556	143	209	2	3·6	14·0	1,151	579	637	17	14·8	29·4
11	House of Correction ..	731	305	87	5	6·8	16·4	722	232	93	3	4·1	12·9
12	Surat ..	789	163	119	3	3·9	18·4	649	137	93	3	4·6	21·9
13	Ahmednagar ..	427	96	114	2	4·5	20·8	450	102	103	4	8·9	39·2
14	Aden ..	162	43	3	1	6·1	23·2	239	52	23	2	8·4	38·5
15	Thána ..	2,324	655	186	17	7·3	25·9	2,141	613	273	18	8·4	29·4
16	Godhra ..	510	74	32	2	3·9	27·0	412	116	61	4	9·7	34·5
17	Dhárwár ..	711	218	135	6	8·3	27·5	735	201	105	4	5·4	19·9
18	Kárwár ..	257	105	57	3	11·6	28·6	285	88	91	..	..	..
19	Kaira ..	857	137	79	4	4·6	29·2	949	143	87	5	5·3	34·9
20	Poona ..	967	235	296	7	7·2	29·8	980	225	280	2	2·0	8·9
21	Násik ..	415	32	42	1	2·4	31·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kaládgi ..	476	70	76	3	6·3	42·9	439	71	95	1	2·3	14·1
23	Belgaum ..	637	69	64	3	4·7	43·4	615	69	2	3·2	32·2	..
24	Gokák ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	842	424	321	19	22·6	44·8
25	Bejápúr ..	1,442	657	322	30	20·8	45·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Hyderabad ..	1,654	465	253	23	15·7	55·9	1,929	529	251	27	14·0	51·0
27	Sholápur ..	447	124	76	7	15·6	56·5	347	108	93	3	8·6	27·7
28	Shikárpur ..	1,929	632	622	44	22·8	69·6	1,919	652	539	66	34·4	101·2
29	Nára ..	1,118	566	563	61	54·6	107·9	1,171	605	500	41	35·0	67·8
Total ..		24,648	7,066	4,932	249	10·1	35·2	25,335	7,617	5,428	282	10·3	34·9

120. The death rate for the whole Presidency was 35·2, compared with 34·9 in 1883, and it will be observed that the ratio of mortality in 21 out of the 28 jails was below the average of the Presidency, and in all these, except one, it was below 30 per mille. With the exception of the House of Correction and the jails at Karáchi, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kárwár and Poona, the ratio in each case was less than in the previous year. The three deaths in the Karáchi Jail were from meningitis, diarrhoea, and pleurisy, but two of the men were in a bad state of health on admission, and would, I am informed, have been likely to succumb to disease however favourable the circumstances in which they were placed. Three cases of cholera, one of which was fatal, account for the increased number of deaths in the Dhárwár Jail. The Kárwár Jail had three deaths against none in 1883, due to fever and diarrhoea, which were more common at the close of the rains. In the Poona Jail the ratio of admissions into hospital has been almost the same as in 1883; but the mortality has been heavier. Three of the seven deaths occurred amongst the boys in the Juvenile Prison, two of whom were in a low state of health on admission.

121. Kaládgi and Belgaum, two small jails, had three deaths each, but though the number was small the ratios were high when compared with other

District Jails in the Southern Márátha Country. In the former jail the deaths resulted from ague, anæmia and small-pox, while in the latter the causes were ague, anæmia and hydrophobia. The latter case was due to a bite prior to admission to jail.

122. Comparing the result in the Mhasvad and Bijápúr Gangs for 1884 with those in the Mhasvad and Gokák Gangs combined for 1883, it will be seen that while the number of deaths is less by 4, the ratio is 40 per mille compared with 35, while the admissions into hospital were also considerably less in the past, as compared with the preceding year.

123. It is difficult to assign any clear and valid reason for the higher mortality at Bijápúr, compared with Gokák and Mhasvad combined in the previous year, but the rate is much the same as at Gokák in 1883 and very much lower than that jail in preceding years. It compares unfavourably with Mhasvad.

124. The ratios of admission to hospital and daily average number of sick for this gang are low and are considerably under the average for the Presidency. The prevalence of fevers and bowel complaints, and the mortality resulting therefrom, is attributed by the Medical Officer to chills and to the nature of the work on which the men are employed.

125. This gang was formed by the union of the Mhasvad and Gokák Gangs, the union being complete in April of the year under report, but the Gokák Gang was removed to Bijápúr in the end of the preceding year. While barracks were being built the prisoners were accommodated in tents and partly in the unfinished District Jail, but nothing in these circumstances seems to show that the mortality was effected thereby. It was, as is usual in the Deccan, in the rainy season and autumn that the sickness and mortality was highest and doubtless moisture acting on the debris of buildings, which for ages had remained undisturbed, and on the excavation of which the prisoners are employed, may in some way have been the cause of a portion at least of the sickness and mortality.

126. I pointed out in paragraph 100 of my report for last year, that more than one-half of the deaths for the whole Presidency occurred in three out of the four Sind Jails, and I regret much I am unable to give a better account of matters in the year under report. No less than 131, out of 249, died in the three jails of Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Nára.

127. As Government is well aware, these three jails have been a source of great anxiety during the past two years, but more especially in 1884.

128. In 1883 the death rate in this jail was 101·2 per mille of average strength. Towards the close of that year the diet scale was revised by the addition of more fats and animal food, and I was able, in the concluding clause of para. 100 above quoted, to say that the mortality had fallen somewhat. In the month of September last, in company with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind (Surgeon-Major MacRury), agreeably to Government Resolution No. 3292, dated 9th September 1884, General Department, I visited Shikárpur Jail and made arrangements for an increase in the clothing of the prisoners, and for the hospital and barracks being heated by temporary experimental stoves. Government also ordered on the recommendation of the Sanitary Department; 1st, that each prisoner should be supplied with a posteen; 2nd, that meat should be issued at the rate of 8 ounces daily per prisoner; and, 3rd, that quinine should be given to each prisoner twice weekly.

129. With regard to the posteen, I in my letter No. 7370, dated 1st December 1884, pointed out that posteens had been in use in the jail for many years, and yet the mortality had been very high for the past fifteen years; that jackets made of thick woollen material had been substituted for these by Doctor Cruickshank, with a view to reduce the mortality; that I was of opinion that a further trial should be given to these jackets but of an improved pattern and with a thinner and limper one worn underneath, supplemented by woollen trousers reaching nearly to the ankle and by woollen caps to cover the head and ears reaching as low as the top of the coat collar. I also suggested that the issue of meat and quinine should be left to the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge. These measures were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8656, dated 11th December 1884, and brought into force with the least possible delay. Indeed, the preparation of the clothing was commenced early in October, a month before

the cold weather began, but though every available prisoner was employed in the manufacture of it, I fear every prisoner was not clothed as well as I wished, before the end of the cold weather, for, when the fire occurred at the Nára Jail (26th October) all spare clothing belonging to the Sind Jails had to be sent to that jail as shown in the remarks regarding Nára, paragraph 139. Every article was issued as soon as completed, the weakly being clothed first, next those on extra-mural work, &c.

130. Though our measures owing to the total destruction of the Nára Jail with all its warm clothing, just as the cold weather was ushered in, have not had a fair trial in the past cold weather, I am glad to be able to report that with a population rather in excess of that of 1883, the number of deaths was 44 against 66, and the ratio of deaths to daily average strength fell from 101·2 to 69·6 per mille. But these figures by no means show the excellent results which have flowed, or appear to have flowed, from the adoption of the measures above noted. During the first two months of the current year there have been only 5 deaths against 7 in the same period in the previous year and 25 in 1883. I may here mention that early in January last, I transferred 100 of the weakest prisoners to Karáchi, and that in that jail, up to date, only two prisoners had died in a daily average population of 370.

131. I cannot close these brief remarks on the Shikárpur Jail mortality, without giving the highest praise to Dr. Dimmock for his active, zealous and intelligent supervision—both in an administrative and medical point of view—and to Mr. C. N. Hall, the Jailor, a most excellent, hardworking, and intelligent man. I beg to tender to both my warmest thanks, and to bring their services prominently to the notice of Government.

132. The mortality in this jail was 26 or 55·9 per thousand against 27 or 51·0 per thousand in the preceding year, but 21 out of the 26 deaths took place in the first half of the year, and I feel justified in taking credit to this Department for a considerable improvement since then. Since the beginning of the current year 250 weak and sick prisoners were transferred from Nára to this jail, and it was therefore to be expected that the mortality would be increased thereby, but I am glad to say that up to date only 7 deaths have occurred in an average daily population of 505, which, considering the large number of sick admitted from the Nára, is I think very satisfactory, more especially when it is considered that in the same period of the preceding year, with a much lower average strength, there were 17 deaths.

133. So far as health is concerned, the only jail giving really unsatisfactory results is the Nára District Jail, but I hope to be able to make it clear, that the excess mortality is really due to purely accidental causes—the destruction of the jail by fire.

134. For a considerable number of years past the death rate in this jail—a temporary and moveable one—has been high, especially during the cold weather months—from the 1st November to 1st March—and as the men sent to it were all picked men from the other Sind Jails, and medically examined before transfer, this is the more remarkable. The mortality for the ten years ending December 1883 has been at the rate of 46 per thousand of average daily strength—the highest rate 77, and the lowest 19 per mille having occurred respectively in 1877 and 1876. In 1882 and 1883 the ratio was 61 and 67 per mille.

135. The causes of this high mortality are not very difficult to discover I think. They are, 1st, the temporary nature of the jail—constructed of materials insufficient to protect the inmates from the sometimes intense cold of a Sind winter. 2nd, insufficient and badly shaped *warm* clothing. 3rd, the all but entire absence of assistance to the Superintendent and Jailor in attending to the housing, clothing, feeding and discipline of the prisoners. 4th, indifferent water supply, especially in the cold and beginning of the hot season.

With regard to the first cause, I may say that hitherto the jail having been a moveable one, and seldom more than a few months in one place, it was not thought practicable to construct the barracks of other than wood and grass, materials, especially wood, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Arrangements have now however been made by which whenever the jail remains more than six months in any one place, and especially so for the winter, it shall be constructed of a frame

work of jungle wood, the roof being covered with thick grass mats made by the prisoners and covered with a thick layer of mud, and the walls to be of a rough trellis made with jungle wood filled completely with mud—the trellis to be made in pieces sufficiently small to be easily removeable in hot weather so as to give complete and thorough ventilation when necessary. A jail on these principles, and of a circular form, similar to that of the Bijapur Gang, is now being constructed and it is hoped will soon be ready for occupation, so far as required for the hot season, and it will be gradually completed so as to have it ready before the setting in of next cold weather.

I propose that, in future, as these barracks will be constructed of non-inflammable material, fires of thick logs of babool wood, of which there is abundance in the neighbourhood, should be kept burning during the winter nights.

136. The second reason for the high mortality has been recognized by Government in their Resolution No. 7739, dated 6th November 1884, and I need not here enlarge on what has been done, in this respect, for the prisoners during the past year. Government have been kept fully informed from time to time. I will only say that in my opinion the jackets were too short and too wide in the sleeves, and low in the neck, and that one warm jacket was insufficient, that a second thinner but warm jacket was necessary as at Shikárpur and Hyderabad, also that the legs were insufficiently protected by the chaddis in use, and that long warm trousers reaching nearly to the ankle are a necessity. Further, that each man should have a third blanket. All these defects have been remedied, and it is hoped that next winter the men will be able to effectually resist the cold.

137. So far as the third reason is concerned, I beg to refer to the 42nd paragraph of my report for the last year and to the Government Resolution on that report, para. 31. Agreeably to the latter, I submitted a report on the 27th October 1884, but as yet no decision, so far as I am aware, has been arrived at. Doubtless owing to questions of Police having been involved in my proposals, the subject had to be referred to the Commissioner in Sind. I think the matter of a proper jail establishment is one of very pressing importance, especially now when a jail of a more permanent nature is under construction, and seeing how impossible it is for four men, a Superintendent (who is also Medical Officer), a Jailor, and two Deputy Jailors to carry out the discipline and interior economy of a large jail, and the construction of new jail buildings for a gang of at least six hundred prisoners, I would urge on Government the urgent necessity for an early decision on my proposals.

138. As to the fourth cause—indifferent water supply. The provision of good water has always been a difficult matter, and I have in a late communication informed Government on this point. Water must be found in the neighbourhood of the jail and the work on which the prisoners are employed, but this of good quantity is rarely obtainable, and it may be good one month and not another, according to the season, in the same well or canal. During my late visit to the gang (the second during the past season), I found it bad, and until a fresh well was dug and good water procured I directed the Superintendent to procure all drinking water from Samara, three miles distant; since then good water is reported to have been found near the jail. In my letter No. 756, dated 5th February 1885 (Government Resolution No. 1652, dated 6th March 1885), I suggested a trial of one of Norton's tube wells, and I presume this, with other matters connected with the Nára Jail, are still under the consideration of Government. If these wells can be made to work, they would be invaluable, especially in procuring a supply of water for the prisoners on the works, which are necessarily very frequently at a distance from the jail.

139. As will be seen, the mortality for the past year at Nára has been very high, 107·9 against 67·8 per mille in 1883. The excess mortality however is not due to any shortcoming on the part of this department, but almost entirely to the accidental burning of the entire jail, including all the warm clothing, on the 26th October last. Fortunately the fire took place when the prisoners were on the works, and no lives were lost or any one injured, neither did any escapes take place. But as no shelter was available for some days, as the cold weather was ushered in by a storm which is believed to have been the primary cause of the fire (which originated in a police sepoy's hut), and as all the warm clothing had been consumed in the fire, the conditions likely to produce a high death rate

were present. Of this state of matters I was informed by telegraph, and I at once ordered all available tents from Hyderabad and all spare clothing from that and the other Sind Jails to be despatched to Nára Jail without delay. I also sent a large supply of warm clothing, blankets especially, from Yarrowda, and every prisoner so far as the strength of the guard would admit—and it had been augmented by a number of men of the District Police—was put to repair the damage done by the fire, cutting wood and grass in the jungles, conveying it to the jail, and rebuilding. The prisoners were housed as landis were erected, and in 11 days the whole of the prisoners were again under shelter, but many of them, especially the sick and weakly, were only exposed without shelter of any sort for one night, and *that* because the fire occurred when the healthy prisoners were absent on the works, and too late to allow of any thing being done on the day of the fire.

140. I beg to bring to the notice of Government the excellent service done by the Superintendent, Assistant Surgeon P. H. Dadachanji, an active, intelligent and judicious officer. But for the excellent arrangements made by him the death-rate would, I feel sure, have been much higher than it was. He only joined the jail in August last, and from having visited it twice since then, I can testify to the improved state of the jail so far as discipline, clothing, and food are concerned.

141. Two months after the first fire—27th December—this jail was burned down a second time. But on this occasion the origin of the fire is far from clear, and I cannot see how it could be otherwise, for owing to the absence of a warder establishment, and the freedom from supervision and discipline of the prisoners while in the jail, there was no one to bring it home to the incendiary, if there was one. But as I have already informed Government in a separate communication, this fire may, like the first, have been accidental, even though a prisoner was the immediate cause of it.

142. On the occurrence of the second fire, I at once proceeded to Nára to inquire into the matter, and such was the conclusion I arrived at. On this occasion the jail had an ample supply of much improved warm clothing and though the death rate continued high during the month of January, I do not think the prisoners suffered so much from the want of shelter as on the previous occasion—many of the deaths being among men whose illness had commenced early in November or whose health had been injured by exposure at that time.

143. In paragraph 104 of the report for last year I stated that a disease which was very fatal and which was the cause of several deaths in the Shikárpur Jail, and probably in the jails of Hyderabad and Nára as well, was believed to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. Since then Surgeon Dimmock has continued his investigations, and at my suggestion forwarded portion of the brain and spinal cord of three cases, with a brief description of the symptoms and treatment while in hospital, to Professor Ferrier of London for opinion as to the nature of the disease which caused their death. These specimens were examined by Professor Ferrier of London and by Dr. Dalton, Pathological Registrar, King's College Hospital, and they found evidences of inflammation in all the cases.

144. A report of this nature is scarcely the place for the discussion of medical topics, and I shall therefore content myself with giving an extract or two from Professor Ferrier and Dr. Dalton's report. They say:—

“The specimens consisted of portions of the brain and spinal cord from three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The nervous substance had unfortunately suffered in transit and when examined was found to be too soft to permit of sections being made for microscopic purposes. On the surface, too, the inflammatory products had been washed away to a considerable extent. Sufficient traces were left, however, to confirm the accuracy of the notes made by Surgeon Dimmock at the *post mortem*.”

Here follows the description in detail of each case. I append one of them.

Medulla and Pons.—The nervous substance was quite soft and pale. Evidences of the inflammation remained in the form of increased vascularity of the pia mater and the presence of lymph on the vessels. *Cord*.—This specimen was in a better state of preservation than the others, and presented an appearance of great interest. The outer surface of the duramater was highly injected and the inner surface slightly roughened and of a

yellowish color. The inflammatory exudation poured out by the vessels of the pia mater had been very abundant and by its extremely fibrinous character and the action of the spirit in which the specimen had been preserved, it had assumed the appearance of a false membrane which completely invested the cord. This membrane was in some places a quarter of an inch thick and was on the whole of tough consistence and closely adherent to the surface of the cord."

145. As above stated I, in my report of last year, expressed the belief that a similar disease might be the cause of the high death-rates in the Hyderabad and Nára Jails also. With regard to Hyderabad we have not been able to discover any positive evidence that this is so, but at Nára, Mr. Dadachanji, who was lately in medical charge of the dispensary at Shikárpur and had had frequent opportunities of observing cases of the disease as met with there, has investigated the subject, and is of opinion that several of the cases met with at Nára during the past winter, were identical with those he had seen at Shikárpur. At my second visit to Nára I saw several of these cases under treatment, and one *post-mortem*, and I do not think there can be any doubt that Mr. Dadachanji is right in his diagnosis. But I thought it better to have a scientific opinion on the subject, and requested Mr. Dadachanji to forward portions of the brain and spinal cord to Dr. Carter, Bombay, and to Professor Waters, Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, for that purpose. Dr. Carter being on leave he has not been able to examine the specimens, but the following is Dr. Waters' report :—

"I have the honor to inform you that I have examined specimens of brain and spinal cord sent for my inspection by the Superintendent of the District Jail at Nára in Sind.

"The brain specimens showed distinct evidence of meningitis, but in neither of the two specimens of the cord could I detect a trace of that lesion. It would thus appear that the latter specimens had undergone such cadaveric changes as accrue on the use of imperfect preservative fluid, as some lymph was seen on the spinal cord at the *post-mortem* examination made shortly after death.

"I have seen such *post-mortem* appearances as the above, in cases of grave remittent fever on which symptoms of cerebro-spinal lesion had supervened, and am of opinion that most of the so-called 'cerebro spinal fever' which occurs in this country may be regarded in this light. I must add however that when a number of cases occur in the same locality within a limited period all evincing cerebro-spinal disturbance from the commencement of the pyrexial state, the inference would naturally follow that the fever had special reference to the nervous system and must needs be called cerebro-spinal."

146. With regard to Dr. Waters' suggestion that most of the cases of "cerebro-spinal fever" occurring in the country are cases of grave remittent fever, I may state that the cases in the Sind Jails have been found invariably in the winter and during the severest weather, and are, especially when they end fatally, very sudden in the onset and evince cerebro-spinal symptoms from the beginning. Many cases besides terminate fatally within two days, and not infrequently within twenty-four hours, from the time they are first observed. These facts, together with the *post-mortem* appearances, point to cerebro-spinal meningitis rather than to remittent fever, and with reference to the concluding clause of Dr. Waters' letter, I think I am justified in citing that officer as also supporting the opinion that cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis do occur in the Sind Jails.

147. I may add that I was present at the examination, *post-mortem*, of the man, portions of whose brain and spinal cord were sent to Dr. Waters, and I can confirm the Medical Officer's statement that lymph was seen on the spinal cord, though not in such marked quantity as on the brain.

148. There were in all only eight fresh cases in the Shikárpur Jail during the year, but of these four died, showing the fatal nature of the disease. At Nára there were 9 cases and 5 deaths, all in the month of December.

149. Before leaving the subject of jail mortality in Sind, and with reference to the measures taken to lessen it, I beg to give below a table showing the number of deaths in each jail during November, December, January and February separately for the past three years, and the ratio per mille of daily average strength per annum during the same periods. The figures for the jails at Hyderabad and Shikárpur give very good results, especially when it is considered that the improvement in Shikárpur began in the end of December 1883 on the introduction of an improved dietary, as shown in my last annual report, para. 100, last clause, and that in the cases of Hyderabad and Karáchi, large batches of sick and weakly were transferred to them from Nára and Shikárpur respectively.

The table also, both as regards number and ratio, accentuates in a very marked degree the effects of the destruction of the Nára Jail by fire on the 26th October 1884; the figures speak for themselves with a melancholy clearness :—

		1882-83.					1883-84.					1884-85.					REMARKS.
		November 1882.	December 1882.	January 1883.	February 1883.	Total.	November 1883.	December 1883.	January 1884.	February 1884.	Total.	November 1884.	December 1884.	January 1885.	February 1885.	Total.	
Karachi ..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	* Jail burned down on 26th October 1884. † Jail destroyed a second time on 27th December 1884. There have been no deaths in March to the date of this report.
Hyderabad ..	..	..	1	..	10	11	2	1	5	10	18	2	1	2	4	9	
Shikarpur ..	..	5	8	8	17	38	12	9	4	3	28	6	7	2	3	18	
Nara ..	..	7	12	2	5	26	10	7	3	2	22	17*	16	15†	2	50	
Karachi ..	..	14.2					10.6					18.7					Ratio per mille per annum.
Hyderabad ..	..	64.2					99.8					64.9					
Shikarpur ..	..	183.5					118.4					95.7					
Nara ..	..	111.4					120.6					342.4					

150. The subjoined statement compares for the past two years, the total population, average daily strength, number of deaths, and ratio of deaths to total population and to daily average strength, amongst convicts in Subordinate Jails :—

	1884.	1883.
Total population ...	2,401	3,527
Average daily strength ...	175	247
Number of deaths ...	3	6
Ratio per mille of deaths to population ...	1.2	1.7
Do. do. average strength ...	17.1	24.3

151. With a decrease in the daily average strength, there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of deaths and ratio of deaths to strength, which is very satisfactory.

152. Sickness was most prevalent in Subordinate Jails in the Shikárpur and Hyderabad districts, and consisted chiefly of fevers and dysentery and diarrhoea in Shikárpur District and of fevers in Hyderabad; there were also two cases of cholera in the Sukkur Subordinate Jail, and one in the Tando Muhammad Khán Subordinate Jail, all of which recovered.

153. There were two deaths from fever in the Subordinate Jails of the Hyderabad District and one from lung disease in Sukkur.

154. The annexed table is useful as showing the sick and death-rates amongst convicts and under-trial prisoners in Subordinate Jails, and of under-trial prisoners only in lock-ups, during 1884. No comparison can however be made with the results of former years, as vital statistics relating to under-trial prisoners are given for the first time this year and the table is only introduced here now to facilitate comparison in future reports :—

	SUBORDINATE JAILS.			LOCK-UPS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total population	4,774	337	5,111	21,098	1,495	22,593
Average daily strength	247	11	258	352	23	375
Number admitted into hospital ...	371	25	396	111	15	126
Daily average sick	7.56	0.15	7.71	0.97	0.12	1.09
Number of deaths	5	...	5	5	...	5
Ratio per mille of deaths to total population	1.0	...	1.0	0.2	...	0.2
Do. do. strength	20.2	...	19.3	14.2	...	13.3
Do. do. admissions into hospital	13.4	...	12.6	45.0	...	39.6

The admissions into hospital amongst lock-up under-trial prisoners during 1884, were most numerous in the Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Karáchi districts, and the five deaths recorded occurred, one in the Hyderabad, one in Kaira, one in Belgaum and two in the Dhárwár District.

155. The following table shows the admissions and deaths in the Central and District Jails from the chief diseases in 1883 and 1884 :—

	1884.		1883.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	17	3	3	...
Intermittent fever	1,556	4	1,828	3
Remittent or continued fever ...	98	22	197	30
Cholera	12	4	32	15
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	24	13	26	12
Anæmia and general debility ...	125	20	160	22
Respiratory diseases	437	58	465	54
Dysentery and diarrhœa	736	50	713	43
Jaundice	25	...	51	...
Ulcers and boils	210	...	238	3

156. Seventeen cases of small-pox were admitted into jail hospitals during the year 1884, the largest number in any year since 1878. Fifteen of the seventeen cases occurred in the Sind Jails, nine in the Shikárpur Jail with one death, five at Hyderabad with one death, and one at Karáchi which recovered. Of the two remaining, one happened at Kaládgi resulting fatally, and the other at Aden which recovered. In each case, but more especially at Shikárpur, small-pox was prevalent in the district around the jail.

157. There was a marked decrease in the admissions from intermittent fever, while the number of deaths was 4 as compared with 3 in 1883. The largest number of admissions under this head was in the Yerrowda and Shikárpur Jails, and Nára and Bijápur Gangs, and the four deaths recorded occurred in the Belgaum, Kaládgi, Thána, and Shikárpur Jails.

158. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of admissions and deaths from remittent fever and cholera. Half the admissions into hospital and deaths from remittent fever took place in the Shikárpur and Nára Jails, but the highest ratios occurred in the Kárwár and Common Jails, while cholera was epidemic for some time in the neighbourhood of the Shikárpur-Sukkur Gang, and there were five admissions and two deaths amongst prisoners from the disease. It is said to have made severe ravages amongst the people of Sukkur and Rohri.

159. The admissions and deaths from scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis and anæmia and general debility exhibit much the same result as in 1883; the former was confined to 8 of the jails, while the latter was as usual distributed over the jails of the whole Presidency. As in 1883, the Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Nára Jails account for more than half the admissions under the head Respiratory Diseases, and for forty-seven deaths, only 11 less than the total number of the Presidency. The only other jail which shows a large number of admissions under this head is the Central Jail at Yerrowda, where seventy-six cases are returned as compared with forty-nine in 1883, though, as in that year, no deaths occurred.

160. There has been a considerable increase in admissions and deaths under the head Dysentery and Diarrhoea in this as compared with the preceding year. Here again the Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Nára Jails head the list, the number of admissions in the three jails being 247, or more than one-third of the whole Presidency, and the deaths twenty-three, nearly one-half, against 132 admissions and twelve deaths in 1883. Cholera prevailed throughout Sind in the past year, and as other-bowel complaints are generally more prevalent during such epidemics, a greater number of such cases and a higher death-rate was to be expected.

161. The number of admissions under the heads of Jaundice, and Ulcers and Boils, are much less than in the year 1883, and call for no special notice beyond saying that ulcers are always more or less prevalent in extra-mural parties from the nature of the work. There have been no deaths from either disease.

162. This statement shows the mortality according to age for the years 1883 and 1884, and exhibits much the same result as in previous years as to prisoners of sixteen years and upwards, the greatest number of deaths having as usual occurred amongst convicts of from 16 to 40. The ratio of deaths amongst juveniles is very large, three deaths in an average strength of 21 having occurred in the Poona Juvenile Prison in this year, while there was no mortality in 1883.

Statement XVII.

163. The following table shows the mortality according to length of imprisonment:—

	1884.			1883.		
	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of Average Number.	Average Number.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of Average Number.
Under 6 months in jail ...	3,033	101	33·3	3,096	129	41·7
From 6 to 12 months ...	1,104	53	48·0	1,158	38	32·8
From 1 year to 2 years ...	1,012	55	54·3	1,199	50	41·7
From 2 years to 3 years ...	565	13	23·0	561	20	35·6
From 3 years to 7 years ...	1,059	24	22·7	1,221	19	15·6
Above 7 years ...	177	2	11·3	149	3	20·1
Total ...	6,950	248	35·6	7,384	259	35·1

164. Nearly half the total number of deaths occurred as usual amongst prisoners in the first six months of their imprisonment, a larger number than usual has occurred amongst prisoners from six months to two years and from three to seven years in jail, while the mortality amongst prisoners in jail from two to three years and over seven years is much smaller than in the two previous years.

165. The state of health of prisoners on admission and discharge judged by the weight test, is shown in Vital Statement B. of the tables, and the result is briefly stated in the following table—

	1884.	1883.
Number discharged during the year	14,571	14,857
Do. who gained weight	7,697	7,590
Do. who lost weight	4,825	5,230
Do. who remained stationary	2,049	2,037

Out of 14,571 convicted prisoners discharged, 7,697 or 52·8 per cent. gained weight against 51·0 per cent. in 1883. The number of those who had lost weight on discharge was 4,825 or 33·1 per cent. as compared with 35·2 in 1883, while 2,049 or 14 per cent. neither lost or gained weight against 13·7 in the previous year. The number of prisoners who lost weight is large in the Poona, Belgaum, Dhulia, Sâtára, Dhuliakot, Surat, and Godhra Jails, and no sufficient cause has been assigned for the loss of weight; but it may be mentioned that while four out of these seven jails give a rate of admission to hospital considerably lower, in none is it perceptibly higher than in 1883; moreover, in five the death-rate is lower. In other jails and on the whole the results compare favourably with those of the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

166. The most important matters which engaged attention during the year were the reorganization of the Subordinate Jails, the introduction of new Mark Rules, the removal of the District Jail of the Panch Maháls from Dohad to Godhra, the conversion of the Subordinate Jail at Násik into a District Jail, the transfer of the convict gang of Mhasvad to Bijápur, the health of the Sind Jails, and the commencement of the construction of a new jail at Sâtára and of a reformatory at Yerrowda.

167. The following are the principal additions and alterations carried out to the jail buildings:—The construction of a ward at Aden for Native military prisoners convicted of purely military offences, and of two weaving and tinning sheds, the completion of the convict camp at Bijápur, with quarters for Superintendent and Medical Officer and one Deputy Jailor, work of additions and alterations to the Godhra Subordinate Jail buildings converted into a Fourth Class District Jail. During the latter part of the year the roof was taken off the main gate of the Yerrowda Jail and a beginning made with the erection of an upper story. The work of reclaiming and enclosing the space on the south of and belonging to the House of Correction, Bombay, was commenced, and at Shikárpur the area of the jail enclosure was being raised.

168. During the year I inspected every Central and District Jail in the Presidency including Aden, as well as a number of Subordinate Jails, and paid a second special visit to Sind, and with few exceptions was pleased with the results of my inspections.

169. The following are names of the jails visited during the year:—

Central Jail	...	Yerrowda (frequently.)
District Jails	...	{ Common Jail, House of Correction, Poona (frequently), Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Sholápur, Sâtára, Belgaum, Ká- ládgi, Dhárwár, Kárwár, Ratnágiri, Thána, Ahmed- abad (twice), Dhuliakot, Kaira, Surat, Godhra, Rájkot, Karáchi (twice), Hyderabad (twice), Shikárpur, and Aden.
Extra-mural Gangs	...	Bijápur, Nára (twice).
Subordinate Jails	...	Bhusával, Broach, Sukkur, Umarkot.

During my tour I travelled—

By road	...	...	...	...	...	748 miles.
„ rail	...	...	...	...	...	5,934 „
„ sea	...	...	...	...	...	4,123 „

Total ... 10,805

170. I have much pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the services rendered during the year by Superintendents generally, and especially by the Superintendents of the Yerrowda Central Jail, the Ahmednagar, Thána, Kárwár, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Nára District Jails, the House of Correction and Common Jail in Bombay, and the Extra-mural Gang at Bijápur. The manner in which Dr. Dimmock and Assistant Surgeon Dadachanji, Superintendents of the Shikárpur and Nára Jails, have discharged their onerous duties in very trying times has been specially noticed in paragraphs 131 and 140 of this report.

171. Amongst the Jailors, Mr. Taylor at Yerrowda, Mr. Higgins in the House of Correction, Mr. Framji at Poona, Mr. C. N. Hall at Shikárpur, and Mr. D. Solomon at Nára deserve mention for the zealous and creditable manner in which they have worked, especially Mr. C. N. Hall and Mr. D. Solomon, whose names are mentioned in paragraphs 131 and 48 of this report, and who have carried on their duties in a most satisfactory manner under difficult and trying circumstances.

172. As to my office establishment, they have one and all worked well, and I have to thank them much for their hearty and willing assistance, especially Mr. Fraser, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Dayabhai Mathuradas, the Head Accountant.

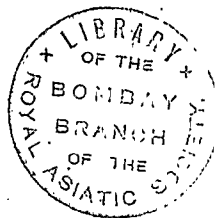
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. S. TURNBULL,

Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

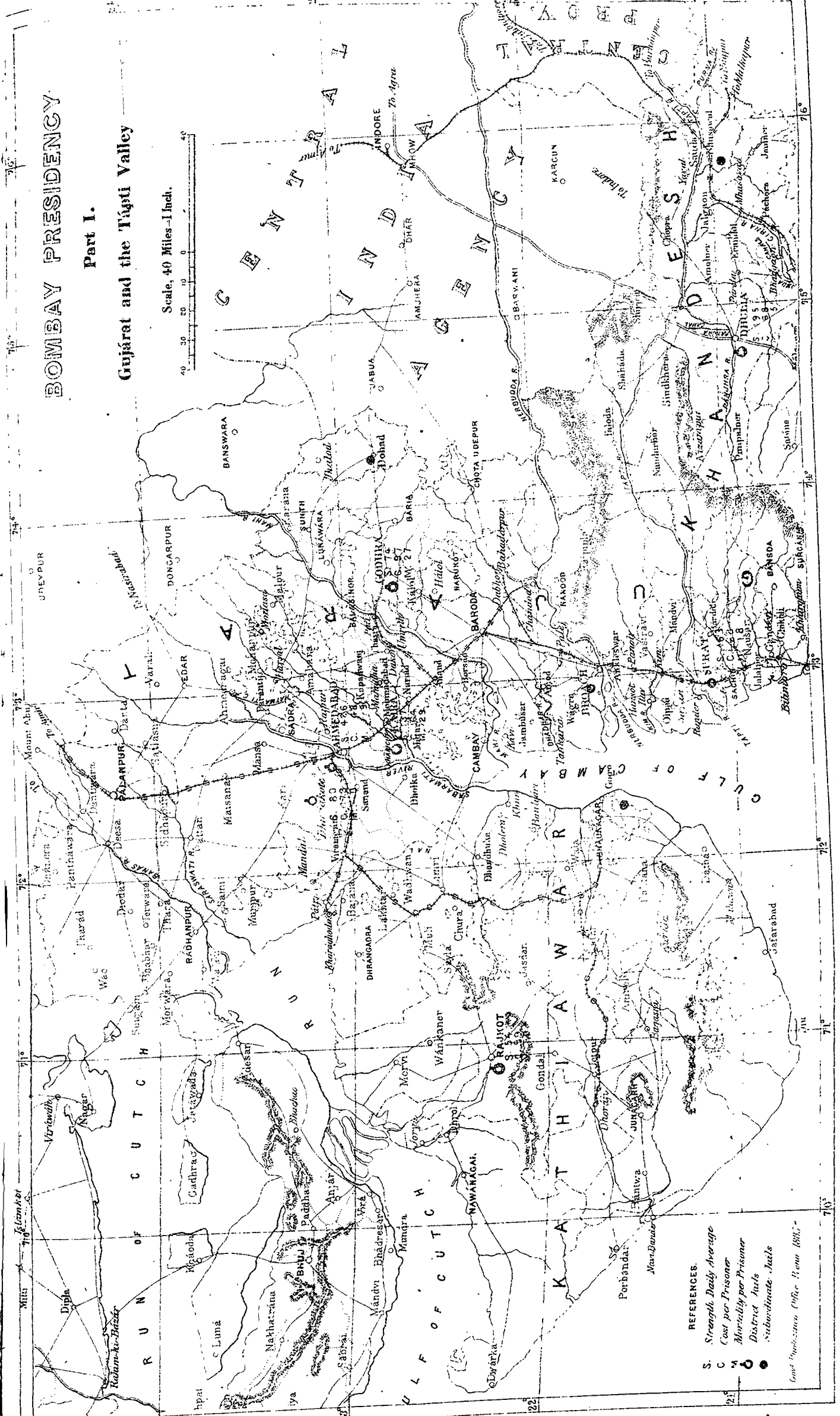
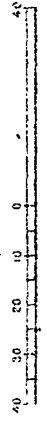


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part I.

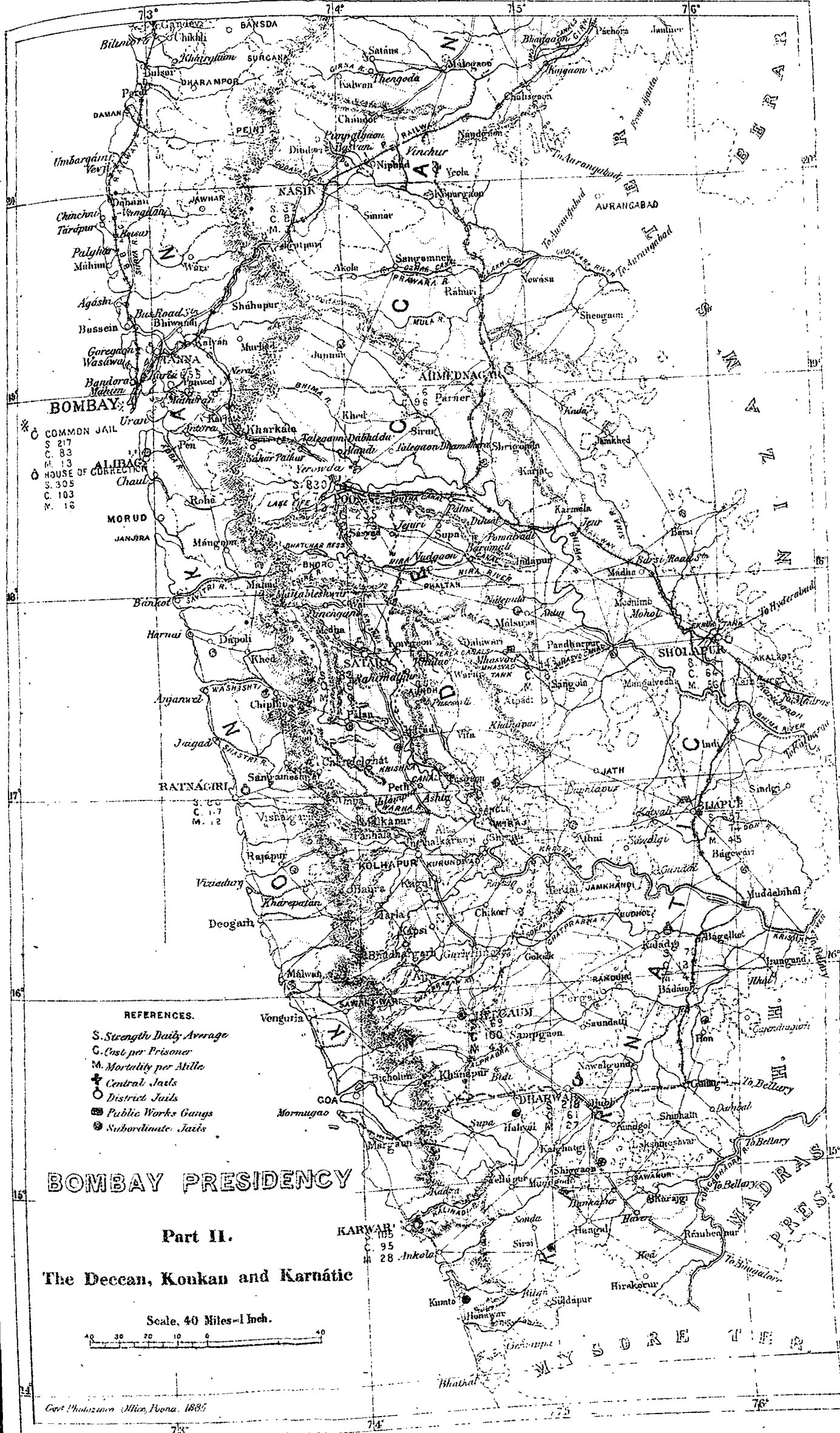
Gujarat and the Tapi Valley

Scale, 40 Miles = 1 Inch.



- REFERENCES.
- S. Strength Daily Average
 - C Cost per Prisoner
 - M Mortality per Prisoner
 - D District Jails
 - Subordinate Jails

Govt. Publication Office, Bombay 1885.



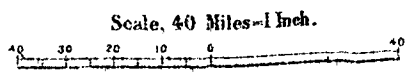
REFERENCES.

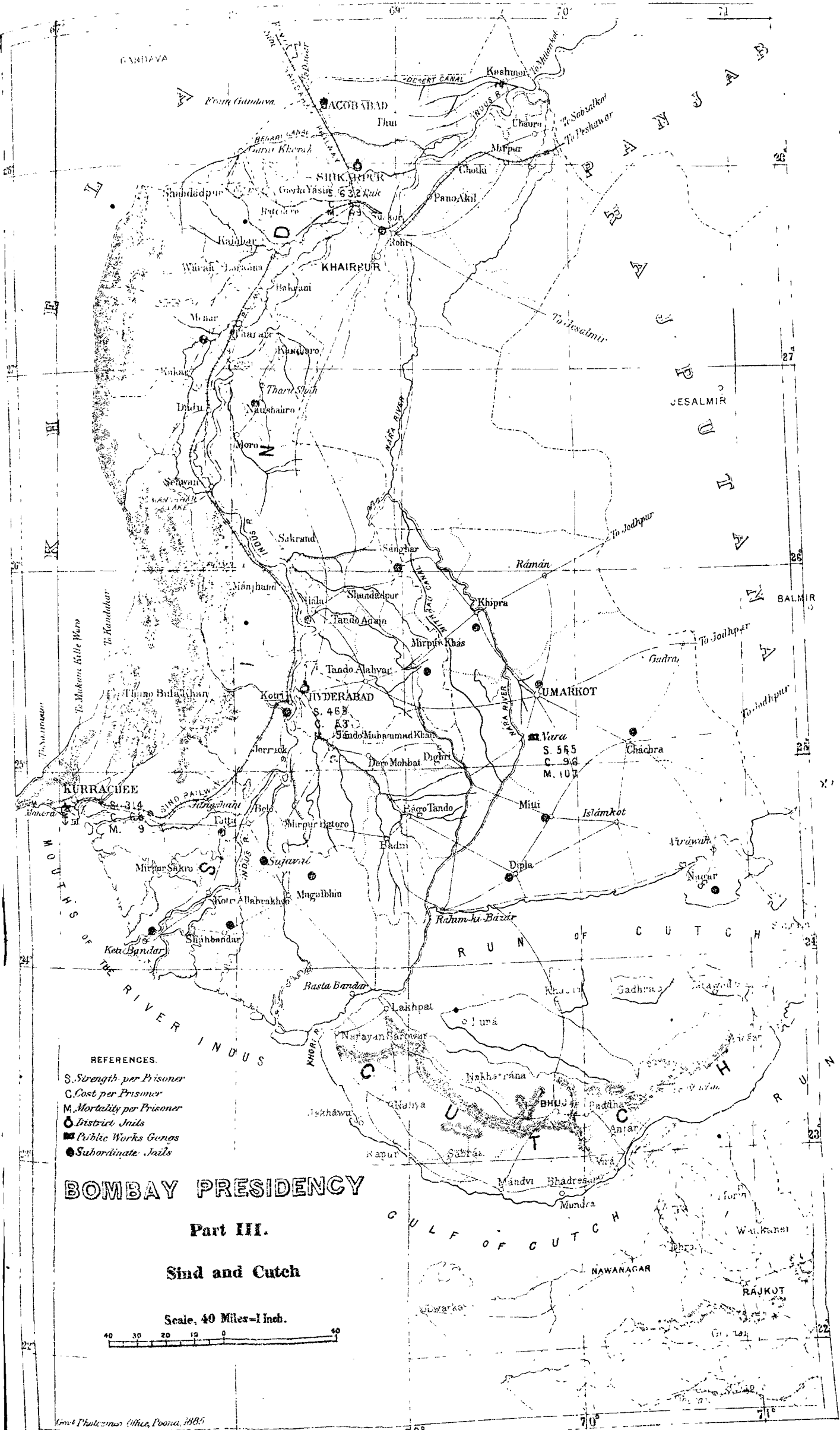
- S. Strength Daily Average
- C. Cost per Prisoner
- M. Mortality per Aisle
- Central Jails
- District Jails
- Public Works Gangs
- Subordinate Jails

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part II.

The Deccan, Konkan and Karnatic





REFERENCES.

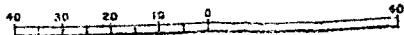
- S. Strength per Prisoner
- C. Cost per Prisoner
- M. Mortality per Prisoner
- District Jails
- Public Works Gangs
- Subordinate Jails

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part III.

Sind and Cutch

Scale, 40 Miles=1 Inch.



STATEMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9						10		11		12		13		14		15		16		Serial Number.			
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.		Grand Total.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		A		B		C		D		Trans-ferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Execut-ed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average Number.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	Yerronda	911	7	14	108	925	115	251	...	1,176	1,176	64	...	1	...	59	...	147	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	1				
2	Common Jail	221	...	1,323	108	1,544	...	2	...	1,657	1,657	86	...	1	...	1,254	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	2				
3	House of European Convicts	14	...	120	...	134	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3				
4	Correc- tion	260	...	274	...	534	...	36	...	570	...	30	...	...	...	255	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	4				
5	Poona	201	...	534	...	735	...	29	...	764	...	41	...	...	...	472	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	5				
6	Ambernagar	86	...	276	...	362	...	...	...	342	...	21	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	6				
7	Nasik	22	...	320	...	343	...	...	...	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7			
8	Dhule	175	...	542	...	717	...	...	...	717	...	68	...	...	...	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	8			
9	Sholapur	87	...	15	...	243	...	...	...	350	...	48	...	...	...	195	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	9				
10	Ahmednagar	529	...	...	...	529	...	27	...	556	...	348	...	...	...	145	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	10				
11	Shirur	59	...	257	...	316	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	11			
12	Belgaum	69	...	406	...	475	...	...	...	547	...	109	...	...	...	198	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	12			
13	Kolhapur	348	...	338	...	686	...	1,094	...	1,442	...	95	...	...	...	214	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	13			
14	Dharwar	170	...	353	...	523	...	...	...	566	...	40	...	...	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	14		
15	Karwar	100	...	113	...	213	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	15		
16	Katangi	54	...	157	...	211	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	16		
17	Thane	551	...	88	...	1,776	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	17		
18	Ambernagar	399	...	902	...	1,271	...	...	...	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	18		
19	Dhule	129	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	19		
20	Karwar	117	...	7	...	124	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	20		
21	Surat	107	...	3	...	708	...	...	...	766	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	21		
22	Godhra	53	...	71	...	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	22		
23	Rajkot	261	...	3	...	583	...	...	...	866	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	23		
24	Karachi	536	...	16	...	1,152	...	...	...	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	24		
25	Hyderabad	639	...	10	...	1,609	...	...	...	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	25		
26	Shikarpur	545	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	26		
27	Nara	44	...	98	...	142	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	27		
28	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	28		
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339	
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339
Total		6,215	367	11,155	846	18,100	1,213	2,254	34	229	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	339

Showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

[illegible]

*Parsees	..	41
Jews ..	..	17
West Indians	..	22

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. III.—(JUDICIAL).—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								Total.			Serial Number.
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				Sentenced to death.							
			Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.											
																			A.		B.									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	Yerrowda	A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14			
		B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total of Admissions..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	..	119	..	192	..	48	..	178	..	291	..	..	..	..	885			
2	Common Jail	A.	42	9	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58				
		B.	664	59	399	26	146	6	22	6	1	1	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	4	..	1,264				
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99			
		D.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Total of Admissions..			707	68	413	26	148	6	22	6	1	1	12	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	4	..	..	1,323				
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			24	1	76	2	56	..	7	1	3	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	180			
3	House of Correction—	A.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
		B.	77	..	33	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117			
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	European	A.	17	..	12	..	64	..	106	..	60	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271			
		B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Total of Admissions..			99	..	45	..	66	..	108	..	64	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16			
4	Poona	A.	30	19	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37			
		B.	188	34	119	11	74	16	48	2	35	3	15	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	5	1	..	..	493			
		C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68			
		D.	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
Total of Admissions..			221	53	123	12	77	17	49	2	35	3	15	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	5	1	..	..	534			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			10	2	36	4	35	9	33	1	49	4	31	8	11	1	3	..	4	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	221			
5	Ahmednagar	A.	11	7	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17			
		B.	76	8	83	9	68	8	9	2	12	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	257			
		C.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29			
		D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Total of Admissions..			87	15	87	10	70	9	9	2	14	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	276			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			1	1	15	..	33	5	6	1	13	1	17	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89			
6	Nasik	A.	40	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43			
		B.	187	16	86	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275			
		C.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
		D.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Total of Admissions..			228	25	90	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			7	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18			
7	Dhulia	A.	8	5	3	1	8	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25			
		B.	129	14	78	10	132	11	75	1	41	2	14	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	487			
		C.	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16			
		D.	9	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14			
Total of Admissions..			146	19	83	11	147	11	84	1	47	2	17	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	542			
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884			9	..	12	1	57	4	58	1	31	2	18	..	10	1	1	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	205			

*A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
 B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
 C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
 D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

STATEMENT No. III.—(JUDICIAL).—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—continued.

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								Serial Number.
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.												
											A.		B.														
											For life.	For a term.	For life.	For a term.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
8	Sholapur ..	A. B. C. D.	5 67 1	4 16 ..	5 53 ..	2 10 ..	58 6 1	.. 24 ..	1 11 ..	3 3 ..	14 14 ..	3 3 ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 2 ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11 229 1	6 40 1	17 269 1	
			73	20	58	12	59	6	26	..	11	3	14	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	243	46	289
			3	2	12	3	11	3	9	2	7	4	16	10	10	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	70	25	95
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mhasvad ..	A. B. C. D.	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..		
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Satara ..	A. B. C. D.	6 68 2	1 12 ..	1 67 ..	1 5 ..	.. 60 ..	1 14 ..	1 27 ..	.. 2 ..	.. 15 ..	1 1 ..	5 5 ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 3 ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..	2 2 ..	.. .. ..	8 247 2	3 37 ..	11 284 2	
			76	13	68	6	60	15	28	2	15	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	257	40	297
			16	1	19	1	21	6	18	2	14	2	7	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	100	14	115
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Belgaum ..	A. B. C. D.	6 112 ..	3 17 ..	5 65 ..	.. 9 ..	.. 92 5	1 10 ..	.. 30 ..	1 16 1	.. 32 ..	.. 1 ..	2 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 4 ..	.. 27 ..	.. 7 ..	.. 3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13 387 6	16 27 6		
			118	20	70	9	97	10	31	..	18	..	32	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	27	..	7	3	406	43	449
			8	1	8	1	14	6	8	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	50	9	59
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kaladgi ..	A. B. C. D.	5 123 ..	1 16 ..	4 116 ..	.. 8 ..	1 43 ..	.. 4 ..	1 15 ..	.. 2 ..	.. 20 ..	.. 8 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11 327 ..	1 30 ..	12 357 ..	
			128	17	120	8	44	4	16	2	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	338	31	369
			3	..	18	..	6	..	6	2	4	3	8	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	13	62	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bijapur Gang ..	A. B. C. D.	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..		
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dharwar ..	A. B. C. D.	11 105 ..	3 7 ..	10 86 ..	2 6 ..	2 73 1	.. 7 ..	3 29 ..	.. 2 ..	1 16 ..	.. 8 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 3 ..	1 1 ..	3 3 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27 323 3	5 23 ..	32 346 3	
			116	10	96	8	76	7	32	2	17	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	353	28	381
			4	..	16	2	21	2	10	2	11	..	37	10	8	2	2	..	20	5	42	3	..	..	171	26	197
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

1	2	3	4																		5			6	
Serial Number.	Jails.	*Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																		Total.			Serial Number.	
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.						J.
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.		Sentenced to death.				
																			A.		B.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	Total.
22	Godhra	A. 2 B. 90 C. 2 D. 1	2	..	38	2	50	..	24	1	16	..	6	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	
	Total of Admissions.	..	92	2	39	2	50	..	25	1	16	..	6	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	232	6	238	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	5	..	8	..	10	..	20	..	12	..	8	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	75	..	75	
23	Rajkot	A. 1 B. 11 C. 1 D. 1	1	..	8	1	6	1	8	1	14	..	13	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	
	Total of Admissions.	..	12	..	8	1	6	1	9	1	14	..	13	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	71	3	74
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	2	..	5	..	2	1	7	1	18	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	2	56	
24	Karachi	A. 12 B. 46 C. 1 D. 1	12	1	104	1	110	1	104	3	128	5	51	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	16	2	18	
	Total of Admissions.	..	58	8	107	1	112	3	106	3	129	5	58	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	583	22	605	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	..	..	16	..	24	1	50	2	82	3	62	..	23	1	2	3	..	2	1	284	8	272	
25	Hyderabad	A. 5 B. 54 C. 2 D. 1	5	1	46	2	158	6	177	1	139	..	46	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	14	1	15	
	Total of Admissions.	..	59	3	45	2	166	6	179	1	141	..	47	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	646	14	660	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	2	..	6	..	35	5	74	1	78	1	65	5	22	1	3	..	4	1	1	290	14	304	
26	Shikarpur	A. 3 B. 101 C. 9 D. 1	3	..	86	..	245	4	211	8	133	..	50	..	3	..	..	8	1	7	10	14	..	14	
	Total of Admissions.	..	104	9	88	..	249	4	226	3	154	..	60	..	4	..	..	8	1	7	10	910	18	928	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	9	..	13	..	93	..	128	1	147	1	136	..	41	1	1	12	1	9	..	584	4	588	
27	Nara.. ..	A. 4 B. 101 C. 9 D. 1	4	..	9	..	21	..	31	..	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	
	Total of Admissions.	..	4	..	9	..	21	..	31	..	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	100	..	253	..	134	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	..	525	

Serial Number.	Jails.	*Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				Total.	Serial Number.					
1	2	3	4																				5	6					
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I. SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				J. Sentenced to death.						
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		A. For life.		B. For a term.		M.		F.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
23	Aden	A. 7 B. 35 C. 1 D. ..	4 6	.. 16 .. 1	3	20	1 1	.. 4 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	8 1	.. 4 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	7 87 1 3	8 8 1 ..	15 95 1 3	23	
	Total of Admissions.	..	43	10	17	3	20	2	5	..	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	16	114	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	1	4	6	..	10	1	2	..	8	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	6	57	
	Total for Central and District Jails.	A. 319 B. 3,312 C. 2 D. 23	95 330	76 2,323 .. 11	25 162	35 2,078 13 9	7 127	24 1,265 13 6	.. 40	6 864 16 21	1 21	.. 449 12 16	.. 14	.. 40 .. 1	.. 2											460 10,532 56 87	123 718	683 11,300 66 87	
	Total of Admissions.	..	3,656	425	2,410	187	2,135	134	1,308	40	907	22	477	14	41	..	2	..	84	12	113	4	52	8	11,135	846	12,031		
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	167	17	431	25	750	59	909	32	1,246	39	1,226	77	586	27	83	..	301	38	512	24	6	1	6,217	339	6,556		
	Total for Subordinate Jails.	A. 113 B. 1,286 C. 1 D. 6	35 117	13 573	2 18	.. 1	.. 1 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	126 1,861 1 6	37 135	163 1,996 1 6		
	Total of Admissions.	..	1,406	152	586	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,994	172	2,166		
	Total remaining on 31st December 1884.	..	62	3	119	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	6	187		
	Grand Total ..	A. 432 B. 4,598 C. 3 D. 29	130 447	89 2,896 .. 11	27 180	35 2,079 13 9	7 127	24 1,266 13 6	.. 40	6 864 16 21	1 21	.. 449 12 16	.. 14	.. 40 .. 1	.. 2											586 12,443 57 98	165 853	751 13,296 57 93	
	Total Admissions ..	..	5,062	577	2,996	207	2,136	134	1,309	40	907	22	477	14	41	..	2	..	84	13	113	4	52	8	13,179	1018	14,197		

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(JUDICIAL).—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1884 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).								
		Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.								
		Once.			Twice.			More than twice.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	Yerrowda	14	108	122	64	1	65	139	22	363	268	398	397	12	2	14	...	...	...
2	Common Jail...	1,323	120	1,443	151	14	165	169	5	20	167	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	House of Correction { Europeans	274	89	363	45	18	63	29	...	92	336	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
4																			

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885,
P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1884 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	4 ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			5 RE-CAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			6 REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			7 UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			Serial Number.
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	
1	Yerrowda	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1
2	Common Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction { Europeans Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Ahmednagar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5
6	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dhulia	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	7
8	Sholápur	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	8
9	Mhasvád	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	9
10	Sátára	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
11	Belgaum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11
12	Kaládgi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12
13	Bijápur	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
14	Dhárwár	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	14
15	Kárwár	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	15
16	Ratnágiri	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	16
17	Thána	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	5	1	...	...	17
18	Ahmedabad	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	18
19	Dhuliakot	8	1	1	2	2	...	2	6	2	8	2	...	...	19
20	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Godhra	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	...	22
23	Rájkot	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	23
24	Karáchi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	24
25	Hyderabad	20	...	3	3	2	1	3	18	2	20	2	1	...	25
26	Shikárpur	12	...	4	4	...	...	...	12	4	16	1	3	...	26
27	Nára	19	...	4	4	1	2	3	18	2	20	2	2	...	27
28	Aden	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	28
Total { Central and District Jails Subordinate Jails		117	1	18	19	9	4	13	108	15	123	9	10	...	
		11	...	3	3	1	3	4	10	...	10	3	...	...	
Total ...		128	1	21	22	10	7	17	118	15	133	12	10	...	
1883 Central District Jails ...		128	2	14	16	11	7	18	117	9	126	7	7	2	...

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of Convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.		Punishments inflicted.
		Average number of Convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Yerrowda	830	9	...	...	...	...	...
2	Common Jail	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	House of Correction.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Europeans	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Natives	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Poona	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ahmednagar	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nasik	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dhulia	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sholapur	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nasik	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sholapur	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Belgaum	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kaladgi	657	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijapur	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Dhárwar	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Karwar	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri	562	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Thana	383	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ahmedabad	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Dhuliekot	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kaira	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Surat	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Godhra	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rajkot	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Karachi	435	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Hyderabad	616	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shikarpur	565	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nara	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total... { Central and District Jails... }	6,613	349	18	...	705	77	...
	Subordinate Jails...	167	8	3	...	1	...	...
	Total	6,780	357	21	...	706	77	...
	1883, Central and District Jails.	7,044	368	18	...	492	63	...

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.*

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay for the year 1884.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8				9				10		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE				Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL				OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL				Serial Number.		
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.					Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Yerrawda	14	14	101	294	7	16	830	15	10	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	1
2	Common Jail	1,323	1,013	10	4	106	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction	120	192	40	42	40	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona	534	420	87	69	45	2	207	31	23	...	21	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	4
5	Ahmednagar	276	238	37	19	19	...	83	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Nasik	320	295	57	21	4	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dhulia	542	471	44	35	36	...	179	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Sholapur	243	205	46	25	13	...	103	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Mhasvad	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Satara	257	236	40	12	9	...	66	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Belgaum	406	362	43	34	10	...	57	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Kaladgi	338	282	31	37	19	...	52	17	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Dharwar	353	290	27	33	30	...	180	33	5	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	14
15	Karwar	113	93	10	18	2	...	95	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15
16	Ratnagiri	157	130	14	23	4	...	58	19	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
17	Thana	1,225	1,103	115	53	69	...	562	87	10	...	7	...	3	...	7	...	3	...	17
18	Ahmedabad	902	772	66	115	15	...	383	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Dhulakot	1	1	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Kaira	574	518	33	42	14	...	127	6	8	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	20
21	Surat	578	478	25	69	31	...	155	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Godhra	232	219	6	3	10	...	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Rajkot	71	59	3	8	4	...	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Kariel	583	537	22	29	17	...	296	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Hyderabad	646	642	14	...	4	...	435	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Shikarpur	910	844	18	38	28	...	616	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	26
27	Nara	95	95	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Aden	98	84	...	...	6	...	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total {Central and District Jails.		11,185	9,603	835	1,031	9	551	2	6,613	349	157	4	71	...	19	...	61	...	34	...
Total {Subordinate Jails		1,994	1,883	171	85	1	26	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		13,179	11,486	1,006	1,116	10	577	2	6,780	357	157	4	71	...	19	...	61	...	34	...
1883, Central and District Jails		11,420	9,910	850	1,001	14	509	2	7,044	368	175	8	74	1	18	...	57	1	38	...

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison* Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during 1884.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial Number	Jáils.	Average Number of Convicts.		Average Number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of Column 4 to Column 3.		Total Number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yerrowda	830	...	35	...	4.2	...	93	...	10	...
2	Common Jail	191	9	5	...	2.6	...	8	...	2	...
3	House of Correction.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		289	...	5	...	1.7	...	8	...	...	...
4	Poona	207	24	8	...	3.9	...	16	...	1	...
5	Ahmednagar	83	13	2	...	2.4	...	3	...	...	...
6	Násik	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dhulia	179	14	5	...	2.8	...	6	...	2	...
8	Sholápur	103	20	4	...	3.9	...	8	...	...	...
9	Mhasvad	143	...	8	...	5.6	...	37	...	2	...
10	Sátara	66	15	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
11	Belgaum	57	7	1	...	1.7	...	4	...	1	...
12	Kaládgi	52	17	1	...	1.9	...	6	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	657	...	38	...	5.7	...	59	...	1	...
14	Dhárwár	180	33	7	...	3.9	...	18	...	2	...
15	Kárwár	95	8	3	...	3.1	...	4	...	...	...
16	Ratnágiri	58	19	3	...	5.2	...	6	...	...	...
17	Thána	562	87	21	...	3.7	...	38	...	...	...
18	Ahmedabad	383	36	10	...	2.6	...	18	...	2	...
19	Dhuliakot	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kaira	127	6	3	...	2.3	...	5	...	1	...
21	Surat	155	5	1	...	0.6	...	2	...	1	...
22	Godhra	69	1	3	...	4.3	...	6	...	1	...
23	Rájkot	52	1	1	...	1.9	...	2	...	...	...
24	Karáchi	296	7	9	1	3.0	14.3	13	1	2	...
25	Hyderabad	435	13	20	1	4.6	7.7	42	...	2	...
26	Shikárpur	616	8	23	...	3.7	...	35	...	3	...
27	Nára	565	...	19	...	3.5	...	36	...	1	...
28	Aden	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Central and District Jails	6,613	349	237	2	3.6	0.6	478	1	34	...
		167	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6,780	357	237	2	3.5	0.6	478	1	34	...
1883, Central and District Jails		7,044	368	231	3	3.3	0.8	443	3	28	...

* Convict warders appointed to assist the free warders in maintaining order and discipline amongst prisoners.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IX.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1													2							3		4	
For Natives.	DIET SCALES OF LABOURING PRISONERS.												DIET SCALE OF NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.							Punishment Diet Scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.		
	Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.	Dall.†	Salt.	Vegetables.	Curry stuff.	Cokum.	Oil.	Animal food.	Curd (twice a week.)	Fish (twice a week.)	Ghee.	Fire wood.	Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Curry stuff.	Cokum.			Fire wood.	
Scale No. I.	lb.	oz.	oz.	dr.	oz.	dr.	dr.	dr.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	dr.	lbs.	lb.	oz.	ozs.	ozs.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	lbs.	
Prisoners on intra-mural or medium labour	1	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	6	4	6	4	..	1	1 lb. wheat flour or rice 6 drs. salt.
Scale No. II.																							
Prisoners on bona-fide hard labor ..	1	8	5	6	8	8	16	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain was given to prisoners in the Dhārwar Jail who were employed on Railway works in addition to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale during part of the year.
Shikarpur Jail Diet Scale.																							8 ozs. mutton was given daily from 2nd December to prisoners in the Hyderabad Jail in such cases only as were recommended by the Medical Officer and as were old and weak.
Medium labor	1	6	4	6	6	3	4	..	*4	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	From 1st November the quantity of ghee allowed to prisoners on extra-mural labor in the Shikarpur Jail was 8 drs. instead of 4 drs.
Bona-fide hard labor	1	12	4	6	6	3	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mutton was issued in the Shikarpur Jail at 8 ozs. per man daily from 1st to 8th December 1884, five times a week from 9th to 18th December and afterwards reduced to 6 oz. five times a week.
Sukkur Gang	1	14	5	6	6	3	8	..	4	..	*5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mutton was issued daily to prisoners in the Nara Gang from 3rd to 19th December at 8 ozs. per prisoner.
* Twice a week. † Dall is omitted when animal food is given. Animal food is issued once a week in 19 Jails and twice a week in 2 Jails. An extra allowance of 2 ozs. grain to 1 lb. 4 ozs. scale is given to prisoners in the Yerrowda, Dhuliakot and Sind Jails and to prisoners sentenced to over 3 months in the Ahmedabad Jail and to 2 years and upwards in the Poona Jail. An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale is given to prisoners on extra-mural labor in the Hyderabad Jail.																							
PUBLIC WORKS GANGS.																							
Bijapur.													*Nara (special diet scale.)										
Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.													Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.										
Dall.													Salt.										
Salt.													Onions.										
Vegetables.													Curry stuff.										
Curry stuff.													Cokum or Tamarind.										
Cokum or Tamarind.													Ghee.										
Oil.													Whey.										
Animal food 3 times a week in lieu of Dall.													Animal food.										
Fire-wood.													Fire-wood.										
lb. ozs.													lb. ozs.										
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* Twice a week.

† Dall is omitted when animal food is given. Animal food is issued once a week in 19 Jails and twice a week in 2 Jails. An extra allowance of 2 ozs. grain to 1 lb. 4 ozs. scale is given to prisoners in the Yerrowda, Dhuliakot and Sind Jails and to prisoners sentenced to over 3 months in the Ahmedabad Jail and to 2 years and upwards in the Poona Jail.

An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale is given to prisoners on extra-mural labor in the Hyderabad Jail.

An extra allowance of 4 ozs. grain was given to prisoners in the Dhārwar Jail who were employed on Railway works in addition to 1 lb. 8 ozs. scale during part of the year.

8 ozs. mutton was given daily from 2nd December to prisoners in the Hyderabad Jail in such cases only as were recommended by the Medical Officer and as were old and weak.

From 1st November the quantity of ghee allowed to prisoners on extra-mural labor in the Shikarpur Jail was 8 drs. instead of 4 drs.

Mutton was issued in the Shikarpur Jail at 8 ozs. per man daily from 1st to 8th December 1884, five times a week from 9th to 18th December and afterwards reduced to 6 oz. five times a week.

Mutton was issued daily to prisoners in the Nara Gang from 3rd to 19th December at 8 ozs. per prisoner.

PUBLIC WORKS GANGS.																			
Bijapur.										*Nara (special diet scale.)									
Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.	Dall.	Salt.	Vegetables.	Curry stuff.	Cokum or Tamarind.	Oil.	Animal food 3 times a week in lieu of Dall.	Fire-wood.		Wheat, Bajri or Jowari.	Salt.	Onions.	Curry stuff.	Cokum or Tamarind.	Ghee.	Whoy.	Animal food.	Fire-wood.	
lb.	ozs.	ozs.	dr.	ozs.	dr.	dr.	dr.	ozs.	lbs.	lb.	ozs.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	lb.	ozs.	lbs.
I	1	12	5	6	8	6	8	5	1	2	0	6	6½	2	4	5½	2	8	1
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	6	4½	1½	3½	4½	2	6	1

*No. 1 scale to prisoners actually employed on Public Works and No. II. to prisoners on light labor.

5 ozs. dall and 4 ozs. molasses are issued once a week in addition to the above. Animal food is issued 5 times a week.

1											2											3	4
For Europeans.	LABORING PRISONERS.										NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.										Punishment Diet Scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.	
	Mutton or beef.	Bread, 2nd sort.	Sojee.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ghee.	Salt.	Pepper black.	Sugar.	Vegetables.	Fire wood.	Mutton or beef.	Bread, 2nd sort.	Sojee.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ghee.	Salt.	Pepper.	Sugar.	Vegetables.	Fuel.			
DIET SCALES FOR JAILS IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	dr.	dr.	dr.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	dr.	dr.	dr.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.			
Prisoners sentenced to 6 months and under..	8	16	3	2½	8	8	8	1	8	3	8	16	3	2½	8	8	8	1	6	3			
Do. over 6 months	10	16	3	2½	8	8	8	1	8	3	8	16	3	2½	8	8	8	1	6	3			
DIET SCALES IN THE MOFUSSIL JAILS.																							
Under 4 months	8	18	3	2½	16	8	8	1	8	2	8	18	3	2½	16	8	8	1	8	2			
Above 4 do.	10	18	3	2½	16	8	8	1	8	2	8	18	3	2½	16	8	8	1	8	2			
In the Yerrowda Jail 14 ozs. milk and 8 drs. tea are issued instead of Sojee and Ghee.																							
Diet Scales for European Seamen prisoners in the Houses of Correction during the first 6 weeks of their imprisonment.																					1 lb. wheat flour or rice, 6 drs. salt.		
											oz.	dr.	dr.	dr.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	drs.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	
Sunday and Wednesday											18	..	8	8	..	..	8	8	12	..	..	3	
Monday and Friday											22	..	8	8	..	..	8	8	4	..	..	3	
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday											18	8	8	8	1½	..	8	8	4	6	1½	3	
Seamen prisoners sentenced to more than 6 weeks are allowed ordinary European ration after completion of the first 6 weeks of imprisonment in Jail.																							
LABORING PRISONERS.											NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.												
Jowari, Bajri or Nagli.											Jowari, Bajri or Nagli.												
Vegetables.											Vegetables.												
Dall.											Dall.												
Condiments.											Condiments.												
Salt.											Salt.												
Oil.											Oil.												
Firewood.											Firewood.												
lb. ozs.											lb. ozs.												
ozs.											ozs.												
dr.											dr.												
dr.											dr.												
drs.											drs.												
lbs.											lbs.												
For Subordinates Jail											1 3 4 3 8 8 8 2												

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT NO. X.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7.			8		9		10	11.	12
		Average number of Prisoners.		RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Con- victs.	Under trial.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	Total cost.			
				Total cost.		Cost per head of average Strength, excluding Prisoners.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average Strength.	
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
				Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.		Cost per head of average Strength.	
				Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.	
				Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.		Sick.	
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STATEMENT No. XI.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1884 (excluding Cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs) compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3				4				5				6				7				8				9
		Cost of Rations per head of average Strength.				Cost of Establishment and Police Guard per head of average Strength.				Cost of all Hospital Charges per head of average Strength.				Cost of Clothing per head of average Strength.				Cost of Contingencies per head of average Strength.				Total Cost per head of average Strength.				
		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	
1	Yerrowda ..	24 4	19 3	20 4	25 13	24 3	27 5	34 6	41 14	1 6	0 15.	1 13	1 15	3 12	1 9	2 3	1 0	4 14	3 8	4 15	5 12	53 7	52 8	63 9	76 6	1
2	Common Jail ..	25 1	21 9	22 4	24 0	23 15	36 11	43 13	46 1	2 6	1 14	2 2	2 0	1 10	1 4	2 1	1 1	8 9	11 3	11 5	10 12	66 9	72 9	81 10	83 15	2
3	House of Correction ..	27 15	23 14	23 12	26 7	76 13	63 5	81 2	65 3	2 10	1 14	2 5	1 8	0 11	1 14	2 0	1 6	9 12	8 9	10 14	8 11	117 13	99 8	20 2	703 4	3
4	Poona ..	18 5	16 4	17 15	23 4	29 12	39 1	42 0	40 14	2 10	2 5	3 1	2 7	2 6	2 9	3 0	2 0	3 2	4 9	5 1	5 0	56 3	64 13	71 1	73 10	4
5	Ahmednagar ..	12 8	13 15	15 8	17 13	43 4	63 5	63 5	68 15	3 2	3 0	3 5	2 7	1 4	0 7	2 2	2 8	3 4	3 5	4 4	4 12	63 6	84 0	83 8	96 8	5
6	Nasik ..	37 15	33 0	35 4	32 6	39 12	39 14	39 13	39 5	..	..	..	2 7	3 12	..	2 15	2 11	17 1	8 7	9 6	10 4	98 8	81 5	87 6	87 1	6
7	Dhulia ..	19 0	16 15	19 15	17 0	34 14	41 12	44 0	46 0	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 15	1 4	2 8	1 13	0 13	3 11	4 13	4 9	4 1	59 7	66 10	71 1	68 14	7
8	Sholapur ..	16 7	13 7	14 8	20 5	35 6	35 9	41 11	39 10	1 5	1 5	1 4	1 0	0 3	0 9	0 4	0 3	1 9	2 1	3 10	3 2	54 14	52 15	61 5	64 4	8
9	Mhasvad ..	31 9	27 1	28 4	27 7	32 13	36 6	33 15	39 5	2 7	2 10	2 9	4 1	0 7	1 7	1 8	0 12	5 14	12 2	11 3	16 2	73 2	79 10	77 7	87 11	9
10	Satara ..	19 1	16 0	16 6	19 7	52 0	75 1	79 10	77 13	0 15	1 6	1 11	1 3	2 2	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 4	4 9	5 0	6 2	77 7	98 0	104 4	107 0	10
11	Belgaum ..	17 2	16 1	18 2	19 13	56 10	86 0	76 11	69 0	3 12	2 1	1 0	1 10	..	1 9	1 15	1 3	6 1	6 11	5 12	8 7	83 10	112 6	103 8	100 1	11
12	Kalkaji ..	11 6	8 5	12 4	15 13	55 6	80 10	99 10	101 14	3 0	2 30	3 6	3 13	3 5	0 14	0 6	0 10	5 4	4 6	7 7	9 2	78 5	96 13	123 1	131 4	12
13	Bijapur ..	30 5	28 13	29 9	29 12	41 1	34 9	38 7	23 10	5 4	4 1	2 5	1 14	..	4 2	1 9	1 5	3 5	5 12	8 12	12 13	79 15	77 6	80 9	74 6	13
14	Dhārwar ..	13 12	16 4	16 1	16 3	32 7	35 0	39 11	36 16	1 10	1 4	1 2	1 5	3 2	1 12	1 9	2 8	2 1	3 11	3 2	4 5	53 2	67 15	61 9	61 4	14
15	Karwar ..	19 7	17 12	18 6	19 13	32 12	71 14	77 15	66 14	1 8	1 2	1 8	1 15	1 12	1 1	2 9	1 7	4 6	5 4	3 5	5 2	109 13	97 1	103 11	95 4	15
16	Ratnagiri ..	19 3	17 2	19 9	24 11	42 13	72 0	94 5	83 6	1 13	2 11	2 13	2 13	0 15	1 13	0 12	2 4	3 7	3 13	5 8	4 5	68 3	97 7	122 15	117 7	16
17	Thana ..	21 6	19 10	23 9	29 8	16 12	21 3	19 15	18 8	2 0	1 5	1 7	1 5	8 3	3 1	3 5	3 11	8 5	8 11	7 3	8 15	51 9	53 13	55 7	61 9	17
18	Ahmedabad ..	15 15	20 13	23 14	25 14	21 0	19 8	17 2	17 7	0 14	0 11	0 14	0 10	1 9	1 2	2 12	2 12	2 2	3 0	2 4	1 7	41 8	45 2	46 14	48 2	18
19	Dhuliakot ..	16 14	21 15	24 5	27 2	40 10	54 3	70 5	133 2	1 9	1 8	1 12	2 4	1 10	2 2	2 14	2 15	3 8	3 4	6 13	8 4	64 3	83 0	106 2	173 11	19
20	Kaira ..	17 11	20 13	22 6	21 2	32 13	38 12	35 3	39 0	1 4	1 9	1 6	0 15	1 3	1 4	2 12	1 11	2 4	2 1	3 5	2 4	55 3	64 7	65 0	65 0	20
21	Surat ..	19 10	18 8	21 0	28 5	39 11	34 11	47 14	39 8	1 9	1 3	1 12	1 10	1 5	0 6	1 11	1 7	2 13	3 3	2 7	2 32	66 0	67 15	74 12	68 10	21
22	Godhra ..	12 3	14 12	15 6	18 13	41 10	49 12	54 2	67 4	0 15	0 11	0 14	1 7	1 8	1 14	2 2	0 8	1 10	2 1	1 14	9 2	57 15	69 2	74 6	97 2	22
23	Rajkot ..	15 12	19 15	20 5	20 4	34 0	46 10	79 10	72 13	0 15	1 4	1 3	1 7	1 3	1 7	1 7	0 6	3 0	3 12	5 3	4 2	54 14	73 1	107 12	99 0	23
24	Kartachi ..	24 11	22 11	23 14	26 15	20 2	21 9	23 1	33 6	1 7	1 10	1 10	1 0	2 8	3 6	1 8	2 13	1 14	1 13	3 0	4 0	50 10	51 2	63 2	68 1	24
25	Hyderabad ..	20 14	20 2	22 3	22 13	13 10	17 7	20 15	23 0	0 15	1 5	1 0	1 6	3 9	3 0	4 6	2 0	2 0	3 3	3 4	4 5	41 0	45 11	51 12	53 9	25
26	Shikarpur ..	21 12	18 15	17 6	22 2	15 3	17 10	19 10	20 15	1 2	1 5	1 15	2 1	4 3	3 9	5 13	2 8	1 15	2 4	2 14	4 2	44 1	43 11	47 10	51 13	26
27	Nara ..	45 8	41 13	44 0	46 0	31 8	29 5	34 11	37 2	1 14	1 12	1 12	2 5	6 2	6 8	5 12	5 6	6 6	7 1	5 2	5 13	91 7	86 8	91 5	96 10	27
28	Aden ..	44 0	43 5	39 13	43 10	97 2	124 2	134 14	163 2	3 6	3 13	2 13	4 13	4 13	1 11	3 13	3 13	5 1	11 10	14 8	18 14	154 7	184 11	195 13	234 5	28
Average ..		23 10	22 8	23 11	26 6	29 12	33 9	38 0	38 12	1 13	1 11	1 12	1 12	2 10	2 10	2 14	2 3	4 3	5 2	5 10	6 8	62 0	65 8	71 15	75 9	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1884.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed in Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January, 1884.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1884.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	REMARKS.	Serial Number.
1	Yerrowda	830	496	80 11	18,458 6	18,539 1	35,195 4	2 4	35,197 8	16,058 7	20 1	33 9		1
2	Common Jail	193	50	.....	1,956 6	1,956 6	4,191 11	10 8	4,202 3	2,245 13	11 10	44 15		2
3	House of Correction	304	89	.....	3,376 7	3,376 7	11,151 12	.....	11,151 12	7,775 5	25 9	87 6		3
4	Poona	223	146	.....	2,740 9	2,740 9	6,364 11	.....	6,364 11	3,624 2	16 4	24 13		4
5	Ahmednagar	94	47	4 4	1,218 3	1,222 7	1,791 4	4 9	1,795 13	573 6	6 2	12 3		5
6	Nasik	29	19	.....	118 11	118 11	598 13	11 11	610 8	491 13	16 15	25 14		6
7	Dhulia	189	119	105 15	1,717 13	1,823 12	6,780 8	12 2	6,792 10	4,968 14	26 5	41 12		7
8	Sholapur	121	83	.....	1,838 4	1,838 4	5,711 1	.....	5,711 1	3,872 13	32 0	46 11		8
9	Mhasrad	143	87	.....	198 3	198 3	6,640 15	.....	6,640 15	6,442 12	45 1	74 1		9
10	Satara	78	46	44 3	1,897 13	1,942 0	3,585 10	.....	3,585 10	1,643 10	21 1	35 12		10
11	Belgaum	60	40	.....	73 1	73 1	1,331 13	.....	1,331 13	1,258 12	20 15	31 7		11
12	Kaladgi	67	30	.....	394 7	394 7	977 14	.....	977 14	583 7	8 11	19 7		12
13	Bijapur	657	491	.....	265 6	265 6	40,007 4	.....	40,007 4	39,741 14	60 8	80 15		13
14	Dharwar	208	69	50 1	3,034 15	3,085 0	6,009 0	3 12	6,009 0	2,924 0	14 1	42 6		14
15	Karwar	102	57	.....	785 11	785 11	1,357 8	7 14	1,357 8	571 13	5 10	10 0		15
16	Ratnagiri	76	43	.....	1,381 2	1,390 6	2,422 13	9 0	2,431 13	1,041 7	13 11	24 3		16
17	Thana	636	391	.....	15,995 3	15,995 3	24,954 10	.....	24,954 10	8,959 7	14 1	22 15		17
18	Ahmedabad	414	292	.....	9,447 11	9,447 11	13,649 14	624 10	14,274 8	4,826 13	11 10	16 8		18
19	Dhulakot	80	46	1 7	32 6	33 13	1,829 8	35 2	1,864 10	1,830 13	22 14	39 13		19
20	Kaira	130	51	.....	683 3	683 3	1,627 8	.....	1,627 8	944 5	7 4	18 8		20
21	Surat	156	94	.....	1,379 5	1,379 5	4,125 14	.....	4,125 14	2,746 9	17 10	29 3		21
22	Godhra	69	43	213 14	813 3	1,027 1	2,400 0	11 2	2,411 2	1,384 1	20 1	32 3		22
23	Rajkot	52	13	31 3	65 9	96 12	376 4	37 0	413 4	316 8	6 1	24 5		23
24	Karachi	302	225	49 4	9,083 0	9,132 4	11,436 2	128 3	11,564 5	2,432 1	8 1	10 13		24
25	Hyderabad	443	315	.....	7,519 13	7,519 13	16,070 6	.....	16,070 6	8,550 9	19 5	27 2		25
26	Shikarpur	619	305	9 2	7,239 8	7,248 10	29,461 5	18 9	29,461 5	11,610 9	18 12	38 1		26
27	Nara	565	391	.....	.....	.....	29,461 5	.....	29,461 5	29,461 5	52 2	75 5		27
28	Aden	41	22	.....	1,009 12	1,609 12	3,245 3	.....	3,245 3	1,635 7	39 14	74 5		28
	Total Central and District Jails	6,881	4,100	599 4	93,323 14	93,923 2	2,62,123 7	916 6	2,63,039 13	1,69,116 11	24 9	41 4		
	Subordinate Jails	161	48	.....	151 6	151 6	2,063 12	32 8	2,096 4	1,944 14	12 1	40 8		
	Grand Total	7,042	4,148	599 4	93,475 4	94,074 8	2,64,187 3	948 14	2,65,136 1	1,71,061 9	24 5	41 4		
	1883													
	Total Central and District Jails	7,328	4,428	855 8	1,16,257 7	1,17,112 15	3,12,865 13	599 4	3,13,465 1	1,96,352 2	26 13	44 5		
	Subordinate Jails	238	83	.....	636 9	636 9	3,046 14	.....	3,046 14	2,410 5	10 2	29 1		
	Grand Total	7,566	4,511	855 8	1,16,894 0	1,17,749 8	3,15,912 11	599 4	3,16,511 15	1,98,762 7	26 4	44 1		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 5 minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	REMARKS.	Serial Number.
1	Yerrowda	63,363 0	76 6	16,658 7	20 1	46,704 9	56 5		1
2	Common Jail	18,211 0	83 15	2,245 13	10 6	15,965 3	73 9		2
3	House of Correction	31,491 0	103 4	7,775 5	25 8	23,715 11	77 12		3
4	Poona	17,311 0	73 10	3,624 2	15 7	13,686 14	58 3		4
5	Ahmednagar	9,267 0	96 8	573 6	6 0	8,693 10	90 8		5
6	Nasik	2,787 0	87 1	491 13	15 6	2,295 3	71 11		6
7	Dhulia	13,426 0	68 14	4,968 14	25 7	8,457 2	43 7		7
8	Sholapur	7,970 0	64 4	3,872 13	31 3	4,097 3	33 1		8
9	Mhasvad	12,544 0	87 11	6,442 12	45 1	6,101 4	42 10		9
10	Satara	8,773 0	107 0	1,643 10	20 0	7,129 6	87 0		10
11	Belgaum	6,906 0	100 1	1,253 12	18 4	5,647 4	81 13		11
12	Kaladgi	9,188 0	131 4	583 7	8 5	8,604 9	122 15		12
13	Bijapur	48,864 0	74 6	39,741 14	60 8	9,122 2	13 14		13
14	Dharwar	13,359 0	61 4	2,924 0	13 6	10,435 0	47 14		14
15	Karwar	10,000 0	95 4	571 13	5 7	9,428 3	89 13		15
16	Ratnagiri	9,395 0	117 7	1,041 7	13 0	8,353 9	104 7		16
17	Thana	40,313 0	61 9	8,959 7	13 11	31,353 9	47 14		17
18	Ahmedabad	20,499 0	48 2	4,826 13	11 5	15,672 3	36 13		18
19	Dhuliakot	13,894 0	173 11	1,830 13	22 14	12,063 3	150 13		19
20	Kaira	8,904 0	65 0	944 5	6 14	7,959 11	58 2		20
21	Surat	11,191 0	68 10	2,746 9	16 13	8,444 7	51 13		21
22	Godhra	7,190 0	97 3	1,384 1	18 11	5,805 15	78 8		22
23	Rajkot	5,346 0	99 0	316 8	5 14	5,029 8	93 2		23
24	Karachi	21,378 0	68 1	2,432 1	7 11	18,945 15	60 6		24
25	Hyderabad	24,897 0	53 9	8,550 9	18 6	16,346 7	35 3		25
26	Shikarpur	32,741 0	51 13	11,610 9	18 6	21,130 7	33 7		26
27	Nara	54,592 0	96 10	29,461 5	52 2	25,130 11	44 8		27
28	Aden	10,077 0	234 5	1,635 7	38 1	8,441 9	196 4		28
Total Central and District Jails		5,33,877 0	75 9	1,69,116 11	23 15	3,64,760 5	51 10		
Subordinate Jails		14,802 0	57 6	1,944 14	7 9	12,857 2	49 13		
Lock-ups...		15,064 0	40 3	.....	.....	15,064 0	40 3		
Grand Total		5,63,743 0	73 4	1,71,061 9	22 4	3,92,681 7	51 0		
(Total Central and District Jails		5,40,703 0	71 15	1,96,352 2	26 2	3,44,350 14	45 13		
Subordinate Jails		19,162 0	77 9	2,410 5	9 12	16,751 11	67 13		
Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups		13,210 0	42 10	.....	.....	13,210 0	42 10		
Total		5,73,075 0	71 0	1,98,762 7	24 10	3,74,312 9	46 6		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL).

STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts and under-trial Prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average Number of Sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerrowda ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	1,532 ... 1,532	... ... ...	1,532 ... 1,532	830 ... 830	... ... ...	830 ... 830	917 ... 917	... ... ...	917 ... 917	800 ... 800	... ... ...	800 ... 800	32·7 ... 32·7	... ... ...	32·7 ... 32·7	10 ... 10	... ... ...	10 ... 10
2	Common Jail. { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	161 68 229	16 ... 16	177 68 245	191 16 207	9 1 10	200 17 217	225 30 255	17 3 20	242 33 275	127 2 129	6 ... 6	133 2 135	5·0 ... 5·0	0·1 ... 0·1	5·1 ... 5·1	3 ... 3	... ... ...	3 ... 3
3	House of Correction— Europeans... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Natives ... Convicts ... Total ...	30 11 304 345	... ... ... ...	30 11 304 345	15 1 289 305	... ... ... ...	15 1 289 305	24 6 311 341	... ... ... ...	24 6 311 341	6 2 79 87	... ... ... ...	6 2 79 87	0·2 ... 5·8 6·0	... ... ... ...	0·2 ... 5·8 6·0	 5 5	... ... ... ...	... ... 5 5
4	Poona ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	290 5 295	48 11 59	338 16 354	207 4 211	24 ... 24	231 4 235	225 24 249	37 2 39	262 26 288	271 2 273	23 ... 23	294 2 296	10·1 0·2 10·3	0·9 ... 0·9	11·0 0·2 11·2	6 ... 6	1 ... 1	7 ... 7
5	Ahmednagar { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	236 8 244	34 2 36	270 10 280	83 ... 83	13 ... 13	96 ... 96	93 1 94	20 ... 20	113 1 114	114 ... 114	... ... ...	114 ... 114	2·9 ... 2·9	... ... ...	2·9 ... 2·9	2 ... 2	... ... ...	2 ... 2
6	Násik ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	39 5 44	8 ... 8	47 5 52	27 1 28	4 ... 4	31 1 32	52 4 56	4 3 7	56 7 63	81 ... 81	11 ... 11	92 ... 92	2 ... 2	... ... ...	2 ... 2	1 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... 1
7	Dhulia ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	309 15 324	25 2 27	334 17 351	179 2 181	14 ... 14	193 2 195	222 2 224	13 ... 13	235 2 237	68 ... 68	8 ... 8	76 ... 76	3·9 ... 3·9	0·5 ... 0·5	4·4 ... 4·4	1 ... 1	... ... ...	1 ... 1
8	Sholápur ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	127 8 135	20 5 25	147 13 160	103 1 104	20 ... 20	123 1 124	166 2 168	24 1 25	190 3 193	70 ... 70	6 ... 6	76 ... 76	1·5 ... 1·5	0·2 ... 0·2	1·7 ... 1·7	7 ... 7	... ... ...	7 ... 7
9	Mhasvad ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	143 ... 143	... ... ...	143 ... 143	529 ... 529	... ... ...	529 ... 529	209 ... 209	... ... ...	209 ... 209	8 ... 8	... ... ...	8 ... 8	2 ... 2	... ... ...	2 ... 2
10	Sátára ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	128 4 132	22 2 24	150 6 156	66 1 67	15 ... 15	81 1 82	111 2 113	4 2 6	115 4 119	43 ... 43	7 ... 7	50 ... 50	1·6 ... 1·6	0·2 ... 0·2	1·8 ... 1·8	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
11	Belgaum ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	185 ... 185	6 2 8	191 2 193	57 5 62	7 ... 7	64 5 69	93 18 111	15 ... 15	108 18 126	61 ... 61	3 ... 3	64 ... 64	2·1 ... 2·1	0·1 ... 0·1	2·2 ... 2·2	3 ... 3	... ... ...	3 ... 3
12	Kaládgi ... { Convicts ... Under trial ... Total ...	168 13 181	32 ... 32	200 13 213	52 1 53	17 ... 17	69 1 70	78 7 85	22 ... 22	100 7 107	69 ... 69	7 ... 7	76 ... 76	2·4 ... 2·4	0·1 ... 0·1	2·5 ... 2·5	2 ... 2	1 ... 1	3 ... 3

No. XV—(VITAL).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

9			10			11			12															
Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															
									A			B			C			D			E			
									Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other causes.			Of Deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	963.8	...	963.8	39.3	...	39.3	...	...	...	12.0	...	12.0	12.0	...	12.0	1
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	963.8	...	963.8	39.3	...	39.3	...	...	...	12.0	...	12.0	12.0	...	12.0	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	664.9	666.7	665.0	26.2	11.1	25.5	...	...	...	15.7	...	15.0	15.7	...	15.0	2
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	125.0	...	117.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	623.2	600.0	622.1	24.2	10.0	23.5	...	...	...	14.5	...	13.8	14.5	...	13.8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.0	...	400.0	13.3	...	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000.0	...	2,000.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273.3	...	273.3	20.1	...	20.1	...	...	...	17.3	...	17.3	17.3	...	17.3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285.2	...	285.2	19.7	...	19.7	...	...	...	16.4	...	16.4	16.4	...	16.4	
...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	1,309.1	958.3	1,272.7	48.8	37.5	47.6	...	...	...	29.0	41.7	30.3	29.0	41.7	30.3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.0	...	500.0	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	1,293.8	958.3	1,259.6	48.0	37.5	47.0	...	...	...	28.4	41.7	29.8	28.4	41.7	29.8	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,373.4	...	1,187.5	34.9	...	30.2	...	...	...	24.1	...	20.8	24.1	...	20.8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,373.4	...	1,187.5	34.9	...	30.2	...	...	...	24.1	...	20.8	24.1	...	20.8	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3,000.0	2,750.0	2,967.7	74.1	...	64.5	...	...	...	37.0	...	32.2	37.0	...	32.2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,892.8	2,750.0	2,875.0	71.4	...	62.5	...	...	...	35.7	...	31.2	35.7	...	31.2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379.9	571.4	393.7	21.8	35.7	22.8	...	...	...	5.6	...	5.2	5.6	...	5.2	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375.7	571.4	389.5	21.5	35.7	22.5	...	...	...	5.5	...	5.1	5.5	...	5.1	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	679.6	300.	617.9	14.6	10.0	13.8	...	...	...	68.0	...	56.9	68.0	...	56.9	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	673.1	300.	612.9	14.4	10.0	13.7	...	...	...	67.3	...	56.5	67.3	...	56.5	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461.5	...	1,461.5	55.9	...	55.9	...	...	...	14.0	...	14.0	14.0	...	14.0	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461.5	...	1,461.5	55.9	...	55.9	...	...	...	14.0	...	14.0	14.0	...	14.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651.5	466.6	617.2	24.2	15.3	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641.7	466.6	609.7	23.8	15.3	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070.1	428.5	1,000.0	36.8	14.3	34.4	...	...	...	52.6	...	46.8	52.6	...	46.8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	983.8	428.5	927.5	33.9	14.3	31.9	...	...	...	48.3	...	43.4	48.3	...	43.4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,326.9	411.8	1,101.4	46.2	5.9	36.2	...	...	...	38.5	58.8	43.5	38.5	58.8	43.5	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301.9	411.8	1,085.7	45.3	5.9	36.7	...	...	...	37.7	58.8	42.9	37.7	58.8	42.9	

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts and under-trial Prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one-day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Bijápur ...	...	...	...	657	...	657	899	...	899	322	...	322	13	...	13	30	...	30
	Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	657	...	657	899	...	899	322	...	322	13	...	13	30	...	30
14	Dhárwár ...	478	50	528	180	33	213	218	26	244	127	6	133	6.9	0.2	7.1	2	4	6
	Under trial.	10	10	20	4	1	5	18	3	21	1	1	2	0.1	...	1.1	...	...	...
	Total ...	488	60	548	184	34	218	236	29	265	128	7	135	7	0.2	7.2	2	4	6
15	Kárwár ...	157	19	176	95	8	103	110	7	117	50	7	57	2.4	0.2	2.6	3	...	3
	Under trial.	16	...	16	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	173	19	192	96	9	105	112	8	120	50	7	57	2.4	0.2	2.6	3	...	3
16	Ratnágiri ...	298	34	332	58	19	77	60	21	81	95	23	118	2.3	1.6	3.9	1	...	1
	Under trial.	9	8	17	3	...	3	18	...	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	307	42	349	61	19	80	78	21	99	96	23	119	2.3	1.6	3.9	1	...	1
17	Thána ...	616	93	709	562	87	649	681	102	783	167	19	186	9.0	1.2	10.2	14	3	17
	Under trial.	15	...	15	6	...	6	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	631	93	724	568	87	655	699	102	801	167	19	186	9.0	1.2	10.2	14	3	17
18	Ahmedabad.	521	88	609	383	36	419	463	43	506	111	7	118	3.5	0.2	3.7	4	...	4
	Under trial.	20	5	25	7	...	7	32	...	32	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	541	93	634	390	36	426	495	43	538	112	7	119	3.5	0.2	3.7	4	...	4
19	Dhuliakot...	459	...	459	80	...	80	129	...	129	79	...	79	2.8	...	2.8	...	...	...
	Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	459	...	459	80	...	80	129	...	129	79	...	79	2.8	...	2.8	...	...	...
20	Kaira ...	203	10	213	127	6	133	150	5	155	79	...	79	1.5	...	1.5	4	...	4
	Under trial.	6	2	8	4	...	4	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	209	12	221	131	6	137	158	6	164	79	...	79	1.5	...	1.5	4	...	4
21	Surat ...	161	6	167	155	5	160	200	6	206	118	1	119	3.8	0.01	3.81	3	...	3
	Under trial.	6	7	13	2	1	3	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	167	13	180	157	6	163	207	9	216	118	1	119	3.8	0.01	3.81	3	...	3
22	Godhra ...	72	7	79	69	1	70	79	...	79	32	...	32	1.9	...	1.9	2	...	2
	Under trial.	7	3	10	4	...	4	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	10	89	73	1	74	87	1	88	32	...	32	1.9	...	1.9	2	...	2
23	Rájkot ...	78	...	78	52	1	53	65	2	67	59	1	60	1.2	...	1.2	...	...	...
	Under trial.	4	...	4	1	...	1	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	82	...	82	53	1	54	72	2	74	60	1	61	1.2	...	1.2	...	...	...
24	Karáchi ...	511	27	538	296	7	303	358	13	371	100	8	108	2.5	0.2	2.7	3	...	3
	Under trial.	20	...	20	11	...	11	48	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	531	27	558	307	7	314	406	16	422	100	8	108	2.5	0.2	2.7	3	...	3

XV.—(VITAL)—continued.

9			10			11			12															
Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
									Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other causes.			Of Deaths from all causes, both in and out of Hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
5	...	5	7	...	7	1	...	1	490.1	...	490.1	19.8	...	19.8	1.5	...	1.5	44.1	...	44.1	45.6	...	45.6	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	7	...	7	1	...	1	490.1	...	490.1	19.8	...	19.8	1.5	...	1.5	44.1	...	44.1	45.6	...	45.6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	705.5	181.5	624.4	38.3	6.1	33.3	...	30.3	4.7	11.1	90.9	23.4	11.1	121.2	28.1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250.0	1,000.0	400.0	25.0	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	695.6	205.9	619.2	38.0	5.9	33.0	...	29.4	4.6	10.8	88.2	22.9	10.8	117.6	27.5	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	526.3	875.0	553.2	25.2	25.0	25.2	...	...	...	31.6	...	29.1	31.6	...	29.1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	520.8	777.7	542.9	25.0	22.2	24.8	...	...	...	31.3	...	28.6	31.3	...	28.6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,637.9	1,210.5	1,532.4	39.6	84.2	50.6	...	...	...	17.2	...	13.0	17.2	...	13.0	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333.3	...	333.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,573.8	1,210.5	1,487.5	37.7	84.2	48.7	...	...	...	16.4	...	12.5	16.4	...	12.5	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	297.1	218.4	286.6	16.0	13.7	15.7	...	...	...	24.9	34.5	26.2	24.9	34.5	26.2	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	294.0	218.4	283.9	15.8	13.7	15.6	...	...	...	24.6	34.5	25.9	24.6	34.5	25.9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289.8	194.4	281.6	9.1	6.6	8.8	...	...	...	10.4	...	9.5	10.4	...	9.5	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142.8	...	142.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287.2	194.4	279.3	8.9	6.6	8.7	...	...	...	10.3	...	9.4	10.3	...	9.4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987.5	...	987.5	35.1	...	35.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987.5	...	987.5	35.1	...	35.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	622.0	...	593.9	11.8	...	11.2	...	...	...	31.4	...	30.1	31.4	...	30.1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	603.0	...	576.6	11.4	...	10.9	...	...	...	30.5	...	29.2	30.5	...	29.2	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	761.2	200.0	744.4	24.5	2.0	23.6	...	...	...	19.3	...	18.7	19.3	...	18.7	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	751.6	166.6	730.1	24.2	1.6	23.3	...	...	...	19.1	...	18.4	19.1	...	18.4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463.8	...	457.1	28.8	...	28.4	...	...	...	29.0	...	28.6	29.0	...	28.6	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438.0	...	432.4	27.3	...	26.9	...	...	...	27.4	...	27.0	27.4	...	27.0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134.6	1,000	1,132.1	23.1	...	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.0	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132.1	1000.0	1,129.6	22.6	...	22.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	337.8	1,142.9	356.4	8.5	28.6	8.9	...	...	...	10.1	...	9.9	10.1	...	9.9	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	325.7	1,142.9	343.9	8.1	28.6	8.6	...	...	...	9.7	...	9.5	9.7	...	9.5	...

STATEMENT No. 1

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts and under-trial Prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Hyderabad { Convicts ... Under trial ...	776 26	14 2	790 28	435 17	13 ...	448 17	551 39	16 ...	567 39	250 1	2 ...	252 1	10.4 0.1	0.02 ...	10.42 0.1	25 ...	1 ...	26 ...
	Total ...	802	16	818	452	13	465	590	16	606	251	2	253	10.5	0.02	10.52	25	1	26
26	Shikárpur... { Convicts ... Under trial ...	772 23	27 14	799 37	616 8	8 ...	624 8	699 14	10 ...	709 14	618 1	3 ...	621 1	18.9 ...	...	18.9 ...	43 1	...	43 1
	Total ...	795	41	836	624	8	632	713	10	723	619	3	622	18.9	..	18.9	44	...	44
27	Nára { Convicts ... Under trial ...	...	...	...	565 ...	...	565 ...	644 ..	...	644 ...	563 ...	...	563 ...	20 ...	...	20 ...	61 ...	...	61 ...
	Total ...	...	...	...	565	...	565	644	...	644	563	...	563	20	...	20	61	...	61
28	Aden { Convicts ... Under trial ...	80 20	5 ...	85 20	41 ...	2 ..	43 ...	51 ...	6 ...	57 ...	3 ...	...	3 ...	0.2 ...	...	0.2 ...	1 ...	...	1 ...
	Total ...	100	5	105	41	2	43	51	6	57	3	...	3	0.2	...	0.2	1	...	1
	Central and District Jails— 1884 { Convicts ... Under trial ...	8,691 319	591 75	9,282 394	6,613 100	349 4	6,962 104	8,403 315	413 23	8,816 338	4,771 12	148 1	4,919 13	178.5 0.4	5.7 ...	184.2 0.4	238 1	10 ...	248 1
	Total ...	9,010	666	9,676	6,713	353	7,066	8,718	436	9,154	4,783	149	4,932	178.9	5.7	184.6	239	10	249
	Subordinate Jails. { Convicts ... Under trial ...	496 228	194 61	690 289	167 80	8 3	175 83	456 264	43 17	499 281	311 60	22 3	333 63	6.67 0.89	0.15 ...	6.82 0.89	3 2	...	3 2
	Total ...	724	255	979	247	11	258	720	60	780	371	25	396	7.56	0.15	7.71	5	...	5
	Lock-ups Under trial ...	1,718	1,035	2,753	352	23	375	1,681	148	1,829	111	15	126	0.97	0.12	1.09	5	...	5
	Grand Total. { Convicts ... Under trial ...	9,187 2,265	785 1,171	9,972 3,436	6,780 532	357 30	7,137 562	8,859 2,260	456 188	9,315 2,448	5,082 183	170 19	5,252 202	185.2 2.2	5.9 0.1	191.1 2.3	241 8	10 ...	251 8
	Total ...	11,452	1,956	13,408	7,312	387	7,699	11,119	644	11,763	5,265	189	5,454	187.4	6.0	193.4	249	10	259
	1883. Central and Dis- trict Jails. { Convicts ... Under trial ...	8,865 318	578 71	9,443 389	7,044 100	368 5	7,412 105	8,473 369	404 24	8,879 393	5,245 13	166 4	5,411 17	192.0 0.3	6.4 0.4	198.4 0.7	253 3	6 ...	259 3
	Total ...	9,183	649	9,832	7,144	373	7,517	8,844	428	9,272	5,258	170	5,428	192.3	6.8	199.1	256	6	262

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

XV.—(VITAL)—concluded.

9			10			11			12															
Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel Complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
									Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other causes.			Of Deaths from all causes, both in and out of Hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	574.7	153.8	562.5	23.9	1.5	23.3	...	...	...	57.4	76.9	58.0	57.4	76.9	58.0	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.6	...	58.8	5.9	...	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	555.3	153.8	544.1	23.2	1.5	22.6	...	...	...	55.3	76.9	55.9	55.3	76.9	55.9	26
9	...	9	8	...	8	2	...	2	1,003.2	375.0	995.1	30.6	...	30.3	3.3	...	3.2	66.5	...	65.7	66.8	...	68.9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.0	...	125.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.0	...	125.0	125.0	...	125.0	
9	...	9	8	...	8	2	...	2	991.9	375.0	984.1	30.3	...	29.9	3.2	...	3.2	67.3	...	66.4	70.5	...	69.6	27
13	...	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	996.4	...	996.4	35.4	...	35.4	...	...	...	107.9	...	107.9	107.9	...	107.9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	996.4	...	996.4	35.4	...	35.4	...	...	...	107.9	...	107.9	107.9	...	107.9	28
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.1	...	69.7	4.9	...	4.6	...	...	...	24.4	...	23.2	24.4	...	23.2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.1	...	69.7	4.9	...	4.6	...	...	...	24.4	...	23.2	24.4	...	23.2	36
36	...	36	51	1	52	3	1	4	721.4	424.1	706.5	26.9	16.3	26.4	0.4	2.8	0.6	35.5	25.8	35.0	35.9	28.6	35.6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.0	250.0	125.0	4.0	...	3.8	...	...	...	10.0	...	9.6	10.0	...	9.6	
36	...	36	51	1	52	3	1	4	712.5	422.1	697.9	26.6	16.1	26.1	0.4	2.8	0.5	35.2	25.5	34.7	35.6	28.3	35.2	38
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,862.2	2,750.0	1,902.8	39.9	18.7	38.9	...	...	...	17.9	...	17.1	17.9	...	17.1	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	750.0	1,000.0	759.0	11.1	...	10.7	12.5	...	12.0	12.5	...	12.0	25.0	...	24.0	
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,502.0	2,272.7	1,534.8	30.6	13.6	29.8	4.0	...	3.8	16.2	...	15.5	20.2	...	19.3	39
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	315.3	652.2	336.0	2.7	5.2	2.8	2.8	...	2.6	11.4	...	10.7	14.2	...	13.3	
38	...	38	51	1	52	3	1	4	749.5	476.2	735.8	27.3	16.5	26.7	0.4	2.8	0.5	35.1	25.2	34.6	35.5	28.0	35.1	39
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	343.9	633.3	359.4	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.7	...	3.6	11.3	...	10.6	15.0	...	14.2	
39	...	39	52	1	53	5	1	6	720.0	488.3	708.4	25.6	15.5	25.1	0.7	2.6	0.8	33.3	23.2	32.8	34.0	25.8	33.6	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	800	161.9	3	80	6.6	...	...	...	30.0	...	28.6	30.0	...	28.6	
35	2	37	43	...	43	15	...	15	744.6	451.1	730.0	27.3	17.4	26.7	2.1	...	2.0	33.8	16.3	32.9	35.9	16.3	34.9	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	2	37	43	...	43	15	...	15	736.0	455.8	722.1	26.9	18.2	26.5	2.1	...	2.0	33.7	16.1	32.9	35.8	16.1	34.9	

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

Serial Number.	A		B		C		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM						Serial Number.		
	Small-pox.		Intermittent Fevers.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.			Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		A.	D.
1	Yerowla ..	..	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	76	..	65	2	4	..	29	..	..	..	300-0	..	70-0	..	78-3	2-4	
2	Common Jail ..	..	33	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	12	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	105-0	..	..	..	60-0	5-0	
3	House of Cor ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133-3	..	..	..	133-3	..	
4	reccion { Europeans ..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	96-9	..	..	..	17-3	..	
5	Poona ..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	31-6	..	..	..	268-4	..	
6	Amhednagar ..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	48-7	..	..	..	208-3	..	
7	Nasik ..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	58-6	..	..	..	708-7	..	
8	Dhulia ..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	150-3	..	..	..	20-7	..	
9	Sholapur ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	40-8	..	..	..	200-2	..	
10	Mhasvad ..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	657-3	..	..	..	174-3	..	
11	Satara ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	111-1	..	..	..	49-3	..	
12	Belgaum ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	187-5	..	..	..	250-0	..	
13	Kandgi ..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	420-3	..	..	..	57-9	..	
14	Bljapur ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	211-6	..	..	..	91-3	..	
15	Dharwar ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	145-6	..	..	..	58-2	..	
16	Karwar ..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	272-7	..	..	..	64-9	..	
17	Ratnagiri ..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	63-1	..	..	..	35-4	..	
18	Tiana ..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	98-5	..	..	..	88-2	..	
19	Amhedabad ..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	312-5	..	..	..	137-5	..	
20	Dhulakot ..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	255-6	..	..	..	52-9	..	
21	Kara ..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	198-7	..	..	..	175-0	..	
22	Surat ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	71-4	..	..	..	71-4	..	
23	Gedra ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	377-8	..	..	..	283-0	..	
24	Rajkot ..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	181-7	..	..	..	42-9	..	
25	Harad ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	124-1	..	..	..	104-9	..	
26	Harad ..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	370-2	..	..	..	173-0	..	
27	Shikarpur ..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	339-2	..	..	..	163-8	..	
28	Aden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central and District Jails ..		17	3	1,556	4	98	22	34	10	12	4	24	13	125	437	58	736	50	25	..	210	..	..	..	223-5	0-6	14-1	3-2	105-7	7-2	
Subordinate Jails ..		2	..	62	..	4	..	47	2	3	..	..	..	32	1	1	60	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	354-2	..	22-8	..	342-8	..	
Total ..		19	3	1,618	4	102	22	81	12	15	4	24	13	157	438	59	796	50	25	..	234	..	..	..	226-7	0-5	14-3	3-0	111-5	7-0	
1883 .. { Central and District Jails ..		3	..	1,823	3	197	30	73	4	32	15	26	12	160	465	54	713	43	51	..	238	3	..	..	246-6	0-4	26-6	4-0	96-2	5-7	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL.)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3						4						5						OVER 60.						7						8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		UNDER 16 YEARS.						16 TO 40.						40 TO 60.						TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of Average Number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of Average Number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of Average Number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of Average Number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of Average Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ja. H.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884, according to length of time passed in Jail.

1		2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9	
Serial No.		Jails.		UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			Serial No.	
				Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.	Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.	Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.	Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.	Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.	Average No.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per mille of average Number.		
1	Yerrowda	...	...	22	...	...	36	1	27.7	81	...	...	120	...	...	463	7	15.1	119	2	16.8	1	
2	Common Jail	...	...	178	...	5.6	6	...	...	7	...	142.9	3	...	...	6	1	166.7	...	...	...	2	
3	House of Correction.	...	{ Europeans	143	...	7.0	86	...	...	48	...	62.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
4	Poona...	...	{ Natives	128	1	7.8	35	5	142.8	22	3	...	10	1	100.0	15	1	200.0	4	...	...	4	
5	Ahmednagar...	...	...	47	...	...	25	1	40.0	12	1	83.3	7	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	5	
6	Nasik...	...	...	32	1	31.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
7	Dhulia	...	...	143	...	14.5	26	1	38.4	10	...	176.5	1	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	7	
8	Sholapur	...	...	69	1	...	13	2	153.8	17	3	...	10	...	...	15	1	66.7	...	...	...	8	
9	Mhasvad	...	...	17	...	50	40	2	50	48	...	...	14	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	9	
10	Satara	...	...	59	...	...	7	...	500	6	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	
11	Belgaum	...	...	59	2	33.9	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	
12	Koladgi	...	...	45	3	66.6	2	...	42.3	181	11	60.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
13	Bijapur	...	...	128	5	39.1	142	6	...	27	...	...	21	...	59.5	147	3	20.4	6	...	...	13	
14	Dharwar	...	...	101	3	29.7	28	...	...	24	...	...	11	...	90.9	32	3	93.7	4	...	...	14	
15	Karwar	...	...	37	1	25.0	20	1	50	72	...	...	4	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	15	
16	Ratnagiri	...	...	284	6	21.1	11	...	...	55	3	41.6	96	...	31.2	85	5	58.8	14	...	...	16	
17	Thana	...	...	193	1	5.2	37	...	27.0	13	1	18.2	58	...	...	65	1	15.4	10	...	...	17	
18	Ahmedabad	...	...	39	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	
19	Dhuliakot	...	...	113	3	26.5	7	...	...	3	...	333.3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	19	
20	Kaira	...	...	108	...	...	18	...	...	7	2	285.8	11	...	...	14	1	71.4	2	...	...	20	
21	Surat...	...	...	47	2	42.6	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	21	
22	Godhra	...	...	24	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	22	
23	Rajkot	...	...	173	3	17.3	59	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	
24	Karachi	...	...	226	16	70.8	85	4	47.0	75	5	66.6	26	...	38.4	23	...	...	1	...	...	24	
25	Hyderabad	...	...	304	24	78.9	131	11	83.9	113	7	61.9	32	...	...	36	...	...	4	...	...	25	
26	Shikarpur	...	...	238	25	105.0	152	17	111.8	126	17	134.9	19	...	105.3	27	...	...	2	...	...	26	
27	Nara	...	...	25	1	40.0	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	27	
28	Aden...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Total, District and Central Jails				3,033	101	33.3	1,104	53	48.0	1,012	55	54.3	565	13	23.0	1,059	24	22.7	177	2	11.3		
Subordinate Jails				149	3	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total				3,182	104	32.6	1,104	53	48.0	1,012	55	54.3	565	13	23.0	1,059	24	22.7	177	2	11.3		
1883 District and Central Jails				3,096	129	41.7	1,158	38	32.8	1,199	50	41.7	561	20	35.6	1,221	19	15.6	149	3	20.1		

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.	Number received		Total.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1883.	Serial Number.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerrowda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Common Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Correction. Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Mhasvad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Kaladgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Dhuliakot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Godhra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total Central and District Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock-ups		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883—Central and District Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,

Poona, 21st March 1884.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay at the close of the year 1884.

Repairs 771 3 5

Enclosing a waste piece of ground on the south side of Jail	...	...	...	2,480	7	9
Repairs	...	...	...	562	5	9

STATEMENT A.—continued.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Serial Number	Name of Jail.	Description of Accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1884 IN PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO															SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.	Rs. a. p.	
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial Area per Prisoner within enclosing walls in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
17	Thana	Cells ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	114	133	...	...	...	...	Water-supply to certain buildings in the Jail ...	131 15 3
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Additions of a window to the Hospital cook-room ...	32 15 2
		Do. without do. ...	34	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	80	498	631	...	...	...	Repairs ...	1,717 5 1
		Total ...	36	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	4	93	612	764	78	...	1,882		
		Total average population...	9	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	86	549	655	91	...	...			
18	Ahmedabad	Cells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	Repairs ...	112 7 9
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Do. without do. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	...	88	511	647	...	...	...		
		Total ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	3	...	...	7	88	511	654	30	...	112		
		Total average population ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	36	374	426	47	...	...			
19	Dhuliakot...	Cells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Repairs ...	53 6 6
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Do. without do. ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	484	...	...		
		Total ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	484	11	...	53	
		Total average population ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	80	66	...	...			

STATEMENT A—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31st DECEMBER 1884 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO															SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.		
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile Con. victs.	Female Con. victs.	Male Con. victs.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Rs.	Rs.	
25	Hyderabad	Cells ... Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	Rs. 225 0 9
			25	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	22	14	748	837	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	42	...	...	
26	Shikarpur...	Cells ... Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total average population ...	26	2	...	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	47	27	712	864	59	...	4	...
			19	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21	8	576	632	80	...	...	...
27	Nāra	Cells ... Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total average population ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	...	...	...

Repairs ... " 4 4 0

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5				6				7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.				NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				REMARKS.	Serial No.	
				a	b	c	d	Total.	a	b	c			d	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
1	Yerrowda ...	281	7	8	43	46	76	173	9	40	36	16	101	1
2	Common Jail ...	1,467	220	152	474	227	85	938	99	155	37	18	309	2
3	House of { Europeans	120	28	19	33	1	1	54	18	20	...	...	38	3
4	Correction { Natives ...	305	16	27	98	35	5	165	24	69	26	5	124	4
5	Poona ...	615	75	23	108	56	32	220	19	199	71	31	320	5
6	Ahmednagar ...	315	93	45	86	39	8	178	21	22	1	...	44	6
7	Násik ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Dhulia ...	553	73	45	101	58	26	230	36	114	70	30	250	8
9	Sholápur ...	308	53	50	61	17	5	133	55	52	9	6	122	9
10	Mhasvad ...	553	43	39	109	104	68	320	33	73	44	40	190	10
11	Satára ...	258	19	18	42	16	10	86	31	83	27	12	153	11
12	Belgaum ...	459	65	55	68	19	8	150	47	138	51	8	244	12
13	Kaládgi ...	391	73	75	89	30	13	207	45	62	3	1	111	13
14	Bijápur ...	647	35	39	136	137	100	412	34	92	44	30	200	14
15	Dhárwár ...	439	41	57	100	54	41	252	46	73	20	7	146	15
16	Kárwár ...	131	21	10	30	15	4	59	9	31	7	4	51	16
17	Ratnágiri ...	194	21	20	43	19	19	101	14	42	12	4	72	17
18	Thána ...	1,613	140	116	497	215	170	998	80	240	111	44	475	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	1,052	161	99	278	127	101	605	40	149	67	30	286	19
20	Dhulíakot ...	194	9	15	42	19	9	85	17	54	18	11	100	20
21	Kaira ...	599	55	89	157	65	33	347	48	106	37	6	197	21
22	Surat ...	567	158	58	76	26	10	170	85	124	20	10	239	22
23	Godhra ...	294	39	25	47	11	5	88	30	75	36	26	167	23
24	Rájkot ...	72	9	4	12	11	2	29	4	15	12	3	34	24
25	Karáchi ...	613	261	31	93	65	68	257	24	52	6	13	95	25
26	Hyderabad ...	879	95	146	209	113	26	494	86	127	63	14	290	26
27	Shikárpur ...	1,022	176	103	225	99	61	488	73	149	92	44	358	27
28	Nára ...	528	47	...	87	169	144	400	2	32	27	20	81	28
28	Aden ...	102	16	10	28	13	7	58	8	13	6	1	28	28
Total ...			2,049	1,378	3,372	1,806	1,141	7,607	1,037	2,401	953	434	4,825	

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4								5								6								7	8	9								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the Mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.								MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 4.								Maximum gratuity earned by any Convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the Convicts entered in Column 4.	Remarks.								
			Sentenced to								Sentenced to								Sentenced to																		
			Two years exactly.	Do. 3 years.	Do. 4 years.	Do. 5 years.	Do. 6 years.	Do. 7 years.	Do. 8 years.	Do. 9 years.	Do. 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Do. 3 years.	Do. 4 years.	Do. 5 years.	Do. 6 years.	Do. 7 years.	Do. 8 years.	Do. 9 years.	Do. 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Do. 3 years.	Do. 4 years.	Do. 5 years.				Do. 6 years.	Do. 7 years.	Do. 8 years.	Do. 9 years.	Do. 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.		
1	Yerrowda	15	5	3	7	65	8	37	2	1	5	14	15	43	47	153	179	202	156	15	236	394	10	22	35	64	87	150	161	205	304						
2	Common Jail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
3	House of Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
4	House of Correction (Natives)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
5	Poona	21	13	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	63	35	169	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	60	19	99	9	..	..	..	..	..				
6	Nasik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	18	127	106	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	127	106	..	..	..	..	..	..				
7	Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
8	Sholapur	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	49	..	63	110	333	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9	Mhaswad	34	22	10	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	97	94	149	..	227	42	103	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	Satara	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	74	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	9	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	Belaum	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	92	..	139	182	..	..	..	..	..	60	86	97	139	182	..	..	..	..	..	..				
12	Kakadgi	26	66	50	22	46	10	15	1	1	1	2	70	108	123	180	164	260	189	163	..	..	45	69	91	124	125	193	190	163	..	184	..				
13	Bijapur	13	1	1	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	17	33	34	23	140	112	..	..	..	..	17	15	29	23	101	59	..	..	..	..	..				
14	Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15	Karwar	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
16	Ratnagiri	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	8	134	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	Thana	8	9	11	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	48	89	123	63	..	318	195	245	..	..	31	35	102	36	8	87	177	..	..	..	..	..			
18	Ahmedabad	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	130	..	245	318	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	Dhulakot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
20	Kaira	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	37	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
21	Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
22	Godhra	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	187	223	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
23	Rajkot	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
24	Karachi	23	9	13	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	85	104	144	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
25	Hyderabad	35	19	13	2	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	54	70	62	127	73	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
26	Shikarpur	29	16	9	7	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	57	52	102	150	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
27	Nara	115	10	23	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	59	100	204	213	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
28	Aden	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total		377	185	149	68	181	38	103	6	5	12	20	70	108	123	204	213	333	357	245	411	450	26	40	58	84	105	169	218	201	202	..	..	..			

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Nature of Crimes for which Convicts are imprisoned.

82

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—continued.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—concluded.

1			2												3	4																			
Sections of Penal Code classified.			CONVICTS ADMITTED TO JAIL DURING THE YEAR 1884 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING												Total.																				
Serial Number.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.	Total.											
			One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.						Sentenced to death.										
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.								
41	XVII.	411 to 414	138	23	165	24	169	17	95	..	74	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	64	746	41							
		District jails	25	5	50	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	14	89								
		Subordinate jails	163	28	215	33	169	17	95	..	74	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	757	78	835								
42	"	417 to 420	11	1	26	..	17	2	13	..	13	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	3	89	42							
		District jails	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7								
		Subordinate jails	13	1	31	..	17	2	13	..	13	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	3	96								
43	"	421 to 424	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	43						
		District jails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
		Subordinate jails	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6								
44	"	426 to 440	29	1	54	..	26	..	8	1	8	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	4	159	44							
		District jails	15	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24								
		Subordinate jails	44	3	61	..	26	..	8	1	8	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	6	183								
45	"	447 and 448	60	1	31	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	3	105	45							
		District jails	31	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	46								
		Subordinate jails	91	2	45	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	4	151								
46	"	449, 450, 459, and 460	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	46
		District jails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Subordinate jails	1	..	2	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	"	451 to 453	67	4	171	5	337	10	228	4	148	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,054	23	1,077	47							
		District jails	29	7	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	7	108								
		Subordinate jails	96	11	243	5	337	10	228	4	148	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	30	1,185								

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1884.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1884.		Daily average number.		Cost.	
																Total Charges.	Average cost per Prisoner.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Common Jail	39	2	800	91	839	93	802	92	...	...	37	1	34	2	4,266 3 8	118 8 1
2	Poona	4	...	80	5	84	5	81	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	1,088 14 6	272 3 7
3	Ahmednagar	...	...	23	...	23	...	19	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	175 8 1	175 8 1
4	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sholapur	34	3	188	16	222	19	183	17	...	...	39	2	18	1	195 10 6	10 4 9
7	Satara	3	...	14	3	17	3	17	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	188 10 3	94 5 1
8	Belgaum	...	...	5	1	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	228 0 0	228 0 0
9	Kaladgi	...	...	17	2	17	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0
10	Dhárwar	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	84 0 0	84 0 0
11	Karwar	3	...	24	1	27	1	20	1	...	...	7	...	3	...	180 14 6	60 4 10
12	Ratnagiri	2	...	18	...	20	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
13	Thána	1	...	28	3	29	3	23	3	...	...	6	...	2	...	241 2 7	93 11 6
14	Ahmedabad	14	...	142	10	156	10	132	9	...	...	24	1	12	1	270 0 3	20 12 4
15	Surat	37	3	347	43	384	46	343	41	2	3	39	5	29	3	205 8 7	6 6 9
16	Godhra	19	...	232	15	251	15	215	15	3	...	33	...	23	1	283 4 7	11 12 10
17	Dohad	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rajkot	1	...	59	2	60	2	59	2	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
19	Karachi	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hyderabad	4	1	49	19	53	20	50	20	...	...	3	...	3	...	173 0 0	57 10 8
21	Shikarpur	5	...	102	6	107	6	102	6	1	...	4	...	8	1	255 3 9	28 5 9
22	Aden	1	...	70	9	75	9	70	8	...	...	5	1	6	1	208 0 0	29 11 5
		...	...	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	451 2 0	225 9 0
	Total	172	9	2,211	227	2,383	236	2,163	225	6	...	214	11	157	12	8,663 3 3	51 4 2
	Total 1883	205	15	2,117	201	2,322	216	2,145	207	5	...	172	9	169	8	8,436 3 7	47 10 7

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Statement of Garden Profits for the Year 1884.

Serial Number.	Jails.	DEBIT.						CREDIT.						Total Profits.	Serial Number.
		Cash in hand at the end of 1883.	Amount of outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1883.	Amount of outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1884.	Dead and Live Stock at the end of 1883.	Amount drawn from Treasury for tools, seeds &c., during 1884.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1883.	Dead and Live Stock at the end of 1884.	Amount paid into the Treasury.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Yerrowla...	4 3 1	38 2 6	.....	162 5 7	114 10 11	319 6 1	1 9 11	12 8 9	6 0 0	131 5 0	1,637 12 0	1,809 3 8	Rs. a. p.	1
2	Common Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	House of Correction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Poona	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	88 11 0	93 11 0	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....	23 2 3	26 12 3	* 66 14 9	4
5	Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	22 13 0	30 6 3	53 3 3	3 4 9	.....	.....	12 9 0	64 8 11	80 6 8	27 3 5	5
6	Nasik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Dhulia	4 15 3	.....	4 0 0	298 1 5	102 11 1	409 11 9	5 15 6	.....	10 2 0	298 1 5	.....	1,296 5 11	886 10 2	7
8	Sholapur	.....	6 4 8	22 8 0	70 1 6	252 8 5	351 6 7	.....	4 10 9	1 7 0	66 10 0	311 13 7	384 9 4	33 2 9	8
9	Mhasvad	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 13 6	49 13 6	.....	.....	12 13 6	.....	.....	12 13 6	* 37 0 0	9
10	Satara	9 10 0	.....	.....	6 8 0	19 2 10	35 4 10	.....	.....	3 2 10	8 0 0	318 9 0	329 11 10	294 7 0	10
11	Belgaum	.....	.....	0 8 0	5 2 5	7 3 0	12 13 5	.....	.....	0 2 0	5 2 5	74 3 9	79 8 2	66 10 9	11
12	Kaladgi	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	14 7 8	14 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 1 3	16 1 3	1 5 7	12
13	Bijapur	.....	.....	36 3 2	.....	265 6 9	301 9 11	.....	.....	.....	77 8 0	0 7 3	77 15 3	* 223 10 8	13
14	Dhárwar	0 1 0	.....	.....	147 3 7	35 9 0	182 13 7	.....	.....	.....	153 1 7	227 10 4	380 11 11	197 14 4	14
15	Karwar	.....	.....	.....	12 7 7	38 0 3	51 14 0	.....	.....	.....	12 7 7	157 0 0	169 7 7	117 9 7	15
16	Ratnagiri	0 0 6	1 6 2	2 0 0	4 7 0	21 10 6	28 2 0	.....	.....	.....	4 7 0	80 7 0	84 14 0	56 12 0	16
17	Thana	.....	15 12 6	.....	.....	83 3 0	98 15 6	.....	43 6 0	.....	.....	553 6 11	596 12 11	497 13 5	17
18	Ahmedabad	.....	16 10 8	0 4 0	15 11 2	23 7 5	61 1 3	61 9 6	16 10 8	.....	15 11 2	385 14 4	479 13 8	418 12 5	18
19	Dhuliakot...	1 6 10	.....	0 5 4	194 1 1	31 11 10	227 9 1	35 2 2	.....	0 5 6	194 1 1	869 8 1	1,099 0 10	871 7 9	19
20	Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 2 3	38 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 8 7	58 8 7	20 6 4	20
21	Surat	.....	.....	.....	24 8 5	79 2 0	103 10 5	.....	.....	.....	24 8 5	.....	24 8 5	* 79 2 0	21
22	Godhra	.....	.....	9 9 3	14 0 6	38 8 1	58 13 9	.....	.....	.....	28 5 10	22 13 10	51 3 8	* 7 10 1	22
23	Rajkot	31 2 9	.....	0 7 6	30 0 0	65 9 0	127 3 3	36 15 7	.....	1 7 9	.....	376 4 6	414 11 10	287 8 7	23
24	Karachi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Hyderabad	.....	.....	5 0 0	15 1 8	.....	66 9 1	5 8 10	.....	.....	15 1 8	9 9 6	341 14 1	275 5 0	25
26	Shikarpur...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Nara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	Total	57 3 4	78 4 6	77 1 3	1,022 8 11	1,451 8 2	2,686 10 2	150 2 3	77 4 2	43 2 7	1,047 0 2	6,507 3 8	7,824 12 10	5,138 2 8	

** Loss.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
 Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
 Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Factory Profits for the year 1884.

No.	Jails.	Averaged to number sentenced to labour.	DEBIT.								CREDIT.								Total Profit.	Total Loss.	Profit per Prisoner.	Loss per Prisoner.	No.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
			Cash in hand at the end of 1883.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1883.	Raw Materials at the end of 1883.	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1883.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1883.	Amount drawn from Treasury for Raw Materials during 1884.	Rs. a. p.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1884.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1884.	Raw Materials at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1883.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1884.	Amount paid into the Treasury during 1884.	Total.					
1	Yerrawda ..	880	76 2 0	4,719 8 2	2,312 5 11	1,395 9 5	5,944 15 4	3,307 0 4	18,153 13 8	40,904 0 10	0 10 0	3,457 0 10	3,923 9 8	1,355 4 8	2,105 7 3	8,355 11 1	29,306 15 6	48,504 11 0	7,600 4 2	..	9 2 0	..	1
2	Common Jail ..	193	..	813 12 3	456 0 2	41 2 3	243 12 7	534 11 1	1,956 6 1	4,100 12 5	10 8 0	879 2 2	471 11 8	269 14 0	29 12 0	572 9 1	4,101 10 9	6,425 3 8	2,324 7 3	..	12 0 8	..	2
3	House of Correction.	304	..	2,217 3 0	1,359 10 9	41 11 8	289 10 6	819 1 2	3,376 6 7	8,102 11 8	..	2,085 7 0	673 1 2	63 1 10	226 11 7	809 9 11	11,151 11 9	15,063 11 3	6,905 15 7	..	22 11 5	..	3
4	Poona ..	223	..	380 11 9	682 8 11	150 3 9	338 11 0	2,670 11 1	2,430 1 3	6,697 15 9	..	320 1 1	350 11 0	152 9 9	57 1 6	2,692 10 2	4,953 13 1	8,420 14 7	1,722 14 10	..	7 11 7	..	4
5	Ahmednagar ..	94	4 4 6	131 12 4	199 7 1	26 7 0	102 9 3	75 13 1	1,187 13 2	1,728 2 5	1 4 0	124 15 5	76 8 6	137 14 6	153 12 11	72 14 6	1,726 10 8	2,294 0 6	565 14 1	..	6 0 4	..	5
6	Nasik ..	29	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	79 7 0	74 3 7	156 0 7	6 7 6	..	..	..	1 10 0	56 10 0	137 6 3	246 1 9	89 11 2	..	3 1 6	..	6
7	Dhulia ..	189	11 15 3	243 8 7	332 5 7	22 14 0	211 7 0	340 15 7	1,147 6 4	2,345 8 4	6 2 3	478 0 6	157 5 7	7 13 0	136 6 6	313 12 4	1,634 11 7	2,784 3 9	433 11 5	..	2 5 2	..	7
8	Sboldpur ..	121	..	90 10 11	62 14 5	71 4 6	..	252 2 7	1,332 4 7	1,859 5 0	..	87 8 11	44 6 6	83 9 7	32 3 6	244 0 7	1,904 14 6	2,306 11 7	537 6 7	..	4 7 1	..	8
9	Mhaswad Gang ..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Satara ..	78	34 9 6	227 6 9	119 1 9	123 6 8	41 13 11	206 7 2	1,878 9 11	2,641 7 8	..	126 8 10	121 15 1	149 4 8	..	204 13 3	2,389 11 0	3,542 4 10	900 13 2	..	11 8 9	..	10
11	Belgaum ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Kaladgi ..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Bijapur Gang ..	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14	Dharwar ..	208	50 0 0	608 5 6	377 0 1	79 7 7	316 7 9	755 6 11	2,853 15 11	5,040 11 9	2 8 0	649 2 6	451 0 9	83 14 1	236 15 6	705 15 6	3,936 5 10	6,115 14 2	1,075 2 5	..	5 2 8	..	14
15	Karwar ..	102	..	376 2 7	983 14 10	331 2 8	71 2 11	304 12 3	747 10 6	2,904 13 9	7 14 0	749 1 5	371 13 3	561 0 0	25 7 2	200 0 5	1,138 9 9	3,643 14 0	739 0 3	..	7 3 11	..	15
16	Ratnagiri ..	76	9 4 0	612 0 2	465 8 7	80 12 5	134 2 11	376 15 0	1,359 7 7	3,044 2 8	9 0 0	344 13 2	177 14 8	180 12 0	200 12 8	341 12 6	2,317 6 1	3,572 7 1	528 4 5	..	6 15 2	..	16
17	Thana ..	636	..	1,146 0 11	977 12 8	823 2 0	809 9 7	1,478 3 3	35,393 2 10	20,627 15 3	..	622 8 5	652 12 1	896 0 11	1,023 6 0	1,539 0 4	21,165 9 8	25,899 5 5	5,271 6 2	..	8 4 7	..	17
18	Ahmedabad ..	414	..	2,090 9 3	1,322 8 8	774 1 9	1,437 7 2	1,826 8 4	9,419 3 1	16,870 1 8	563 0 9	2,706 15 4	1,316 10 1	1,065 3 10	893 14 1	1,833 3 4	13,104 4 2	21,543 8 7	4,673 2 4	..	11 4 7	..	18
19	Dhulakot ..	80	..	30 12 6	49 14 1	..	..	498 4 4	0 10 8	579 9 7	..	24 12 7	21 13 7	0 8 0	..	498 4 4	34 3 1	579 9 7	..	..	..	..	19
20	Kaira ..	130	..	100 1 7	145 8 0	60 4 2	68 6 9	147 4 11	624 2 9	1,145 12 2	..	115 5 1	137 10 4	57 13 10	75 8 0	150 14 11	861 10 5	1,398 14 7	253 2 5	..	1 15 2	..	20
21	Surat ..	156	..	764 2 8	741 11 10	19 8 0	477 11 5	424 4 10	1,134 2 6	3,611 9 3	..	676 1 6	551 6 6	150 12 6	272 8 9	424 4 10	1,433 14 0	3,559 0 1	..	..	..	..	21
22	Godhra ..	69	17 12 1	94 13 8	391 14 9	103 0 9	47 0 2	323 2 3	768 15 1	1,311 10 9	11 1 9	102 2 8	360 12 0	47 4 0	3 19 8	308 10 7	1,223 5 4	2,142 1 0	330 6 3	..	4 12 7	..	22
23	Rajkot ..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
24	Karachi ..	302	49 3 11	1,133 3 7	739 0 9	249 14 4	973 11 2	205 2 11	9,083 0 0	12,488 4 8	128 3 0	584 3 4	539 6 1	431 0 2	8 5 2 2	211 2 11	10,902 9 7	13,671 11 3	1,183 6 7	..	3 14 8	..	24
25	Hyderabad ..	443	..	283 4 10	471 15 9	893 4 7	783 14 3	1,011 14 6	6,147 9 5	9,591 15 4	..	450 8 7	1,280 1 2	346 6 2	146 12 3	1,017 14 1	7,173 0 3	10,414 10 6	822 11 2	..	1 13 8	..	25
26	Sukkarpur ..	619	9 2 0	712 6 9	439 2 8	313 8 2	541 5 11	456 2 1	3,419 11 7	5,891 7 2	13 0 0	561 7 10	658 4 7	331 10 6	238 14 6	525 4 10	4,030 3 4	6,408 13 7	517 6 5	..	0 13 4	..	26
27	Nara ..	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
28	Aden ..	41	..	495 10 0	113 14 0	100 0 0	29 1 8	3,427 9 2	1,009 12 3	5,775 14 8	..	611 12 8	43 5 8	80 2 0	86 4 5	3,427 9 2	3,245 3 4	7,494 4 10	1,718 6 2	..	41 14 7	..	28
Total ..		6,881	262 5 3	17,472 5 2	12,885 15 8	5,761 13 8	12,950 12 10	24,303 13 0	84,583 9 2	1,58,785 10 9	763 11 3	10,034 3 10	12,385 3 1	6,564 7 0	6,880 3 5	24,625 5 9	1,29,170 8 6	1,96,913 10 10	38,193 8 10	70 8 9	5 8 8	..	..

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Extra-mural Convict Labor Profit for the year 1884.

No	Jails.	Number of Prisoners employed on extra-mural labor.	DEBIT.				CREDIT.						Total Profit.	Total Loss.	No.
			Cash in hand at the end of 1883.	Amount of outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1883.	Amount of outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1883.	Tools and Plant at the end of 1883.	Amount drawn from Treasury.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Debts due to the Jails at the end of 1884.	Amount of outstanding Debts due by the Jails at the end of 1884.	Tools and Plant at the end of 1884.	Amount paid into the Treasury.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	For Tools, &c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Yerrowda ..	62	0 6 0	377 11 8	...	...	7 12 0	562 15 5	...	113 2 0	22 3 5	...	4,230 8 8	3,902 14 8	1
2	Cannon Jail ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	House of Correction ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Poona ..	29	...	6 2 0	...	...	221 12 7	227 14 7	...	114 6 0	...	...	1,072 11 0	959 2	4
5	Ahmednagar ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Nasik ..	10	...	47 10 0	...	...	44 7 0	92 1 0	11 4 0	46 9 0	...	...	411 7 0	377 3 0	6
7	Dhulia ..	72	89 1 0	180 0 0	...	...	467 12 0	736 13 0	...	376 6 0	...	...	4,113 9 0	3,753 2 0	7
8	Sholapur ..	57	...	165 9 0	3 6 2	...	203 6 9	372 5 11	...	159 6 0	7 0 0	...	3,494 4 9	3,238 4 10	8
9	Mhaswad ..	86	...	...	...	...	148 6 1	148 6 1	...	...	...	...	6,640 15 2	6,492 9 1	9
10	Sitara ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 2 0	163 2 0	10
11	Belgaum ..	39	...	40 0 0	...	489 9 5	65 14 0	595 7 5	...	16 14 0	0 12 0	543 1 5	1,257 9 7	1,222 13 7	11
12	Kaladgi ..	15	...	39 8 0	...	...	...	39 8 0	...	81 9 1	...	...	515 2 8	537 3 9	12
13	Bijapur ..	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,007 4 5	40,007 4 5	13
14	Dhārwar ..	20	...	137 14 0	...	30 10 6	22 8 9	363 14 3	1 4 0	...	23 6 5	21 2 6	1,646 7 0	1,329 5 8	14
15	Karwar ..	3	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	15
16	Ratnagiri ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	16
17	Thana ..	64	...	468 12 0	...	...	503 11 6	987 9 6	...	156 12 6	...	10 2 0	3,235 9 0	2,414 14 9	17
18	Ahmedabad ..	1	...	194 8 2	...	...	...	194 8 2	...	138 14 0	...	...	99 11 4	44 1 2	18
19	Dhulakot ..	24	...	7 8 0	...	15 0 6	...	22 8 6	...	...	...	15 0 6	925 13 0	918 5 0	19
20	Kaira ..	21	...	109 10 0	...	...	20 13 8	130 7 8	...	222 8 0	...	...	707 4 11	799 5 8	20
21	Surat ..	62	...	...	...	8 14 0	116 0 6	124 14 6	...	401 4 0	...	8 14 0	2,641 15 8	2,927 3 2	21
22	Godhra ..	24	190 6 0	153 14 0	...	47 4 11	5 11 5	337 4 4	...	96 4 6	...	4 6 10	1,153 12 6	857 3 6	22
23	Rajkot ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Karachi ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533 8 0	533 8 0	24
25	Hyderabad ..	134	...	331 3 0	...	180 9 1	36 12 0	1,335 7 11	...	381 3 0	...	167 1 9	8,887 12 4	7,502 1 1	25
26	Shikarpur ..	229	...	118 12 0	...	176 15 3	...	3,773 4 8	...	1,201 14 0	...	117 1 0	14,493 2 11	11,743 2 0	26
27	Nara ..	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,461 5 1	29,461 5 1	27
28	Aden ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Total ..	1,738	270 13 0	2,478 9 10	3 6 2	958 15 8	143 0 9	11,000 10 3	12 8 0	3,507 0 1	53 5 10	896 14 0	1,25,772 0 9	1,30,241 12 8	...

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Nominal Profits on Manufactured Articles which have been actually supplied by the Jails of the Bombay Presidency at "Cost price"
(Raw materials only) to Jails and other Departments during the year 1884 (from 1st January to 31st December 1884).

No.	Jails.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY CREDITED TO THE JAIL FOR RAW MATERIALS USED FOR ARTICLES SUPPLIED AT "COST PRICE" TO				ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONVICT LABOUR EXPENDED BUT NOT CHARGED OR TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN MANUFACTURING ARTICLES SUPPLIED AT "COST PRICE" TO				REMARKS.
		The Jail itself.	Other Jails or Gangs.	Other Government Departments.	Total.	The Jail itself as per Column 3.	Other Jails or Gangs as per Column 4.	Other Government Departments as per Column 5.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Yerrowda	1,222 3 11	1,954 9 6	1,967 14 2	5,144 11 7	515 7 8	755 1 6	1,258 11 9	2,529 4 11	
2	Common Jail	230 0 6	.....	16 2 0	246 2 6	147 15 4	.....	16 14 0	164 13 4	
3	House of Correction	375 5 3	.....	.....	375 5 3	193 1 3	.....	.....	193 1 3	
4	Poona	597 11 0	599 14 3	494 7 5	1,692 0 8	271 0 8	533 11 8	130 15 1	935 11 5	
5	Ahmednagar	224 6 0	.....	236 4 10	460 10 10	134 8 4	.....	99 13 9	234 6 1	
6	Nasik	492 14 1	27 5 10	203 5 4	723 9 3	313 10 6	20 3 2	220 8 7	554 6 3	
7	Dhulia	66 12 7	.....	.....	66 12 7	26 7 1	.....	.....	26 7 1	
8	Sholapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Mhasvad Gang	251 6 11	.....	111 1 4	362 8 3	139 4 0	.....	83 4 0	222 8 0	
10	Satara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Belgaum	43 4 1	4 13 5	66 0 2	114 1 8	7 15 6	1 0 0	45 7 0	54 6 6	
12	Kaladgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Bijapur	1,029 3 2	155 1 0	.....	1,184 4 5	758 13 1	67 10 6	.....	826 7 7	
14	Dharwar	167 11 7	.....	.....	167 11 7	25 7 9	.....	.....	25 7 9	
15	Karwar	218 8 1	.....	.....	218 8 1	70 2 7	.....	.....	70 2 7	
16	Ratnagiri	2,705 9 4	141 6 1	343 14 2	3,190 13 7	1,007 2 6	47 5 7	229 14 3	1,284 6 4	
17	Thana	1,248 8 2	242 5 3	1,499 10 8	2,990 8 1	741 14 4	142 2 10	900 15 11	1,785 1 1	
18	Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	Dhuliakot	28 3 2	.....	.....	28 3 2	15 13 10	.....	14 2 5	15 13 10	
20	Kaira	363 9 11	.....	46 7 7	410 1 6	79 11 9	.....	166 15 10	93 14 2	
21	Surat	544 8 0	29 7 9	230 11 5	804 11 2	437 12 7	22 11 5	122 10 10	627 7 10	
22	Godhra	64 15 8	.....	398 13 2	463 12 10	58 8 9	.....	.....	181 3 7	
23	Rajkot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Karachi	937 14 9	118 2 0	501 2 4	1,557 3 1	294 12 4	25 10 0	279 7 4	599 13 8	
25	Hyderabad	1,045 6 0	2,634 13 6	1,118 7 0	4,798 10 6	313 9 10	790 7 3	335 8 6	1,439 9 7	
26	Shikarpur	1,801 9 7	555 5 7	177 3 3	2,534 2 5	2,009 9 5	505 6 5	141 12 0	2,656 11 10	
27	Nara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	Aden	145 1 0	.....	.....	145 1 0	16 13 2	.....	.....	16 13 2	
	Total	13,804 12 9	6,463 4 5	7,411 8 10	27,679 10 0	7,579 10 3	2,911 6 4	4,047 1 3	14,538 1 10	

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.

APPENDIX J.

List of Subordinate Jails.

District.	Subordinate Jails.	DAILY AVERAGE STRENGTH OF			District.	Subordinate Jails.	DAILY AVERAGE STRENGTH OF		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.			Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.
Shikárpur ...	Sukkur ...	31	13	44	Khándesh ...	Bhusával ...	28	...	28
	Mehar ...	12·5	2·7	15·2 ^a	Ahmednagar ...	Shrigonda ...	0·20	0·11	0·31 ^a
		43·5	15·7	59·2		Jamkhed ...	0·19	0·60	0·79
						Nevása ...	0·19	0·43	0·62 ^a
						Kopargaon ...	0·18	0·7	0·88 ^a
						Saugamner ...	0·35	0·29	0·64
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Jacobabad ...	4·32	7·67	11·99 ^a					
	Kashmor ...	0·06	2·36	2·42			1·11	2·13	3·24
		4·38	10·03	14·41	Sholápur ...	Bársi ...	*	*	* ^a
Hyderabad ...	Guni ...	11·31	7·32	18·63		Málsiras ...	*	*	*
	Hála ...	18·19	5·27	23·46		Pandharpur ...	0·15	2·54	2·69
	Mirpur ...	2·54	2·34	4·88 ^b	Sátára ...	Karád ...	1·26	...	1·26 ^a
	Naushahro ...	8·17	2·48	10·65		Pátan ...	0·30	0·42	0·72 ^a
		40·21	17·41	57·62		Tásgaon ...	2·43	1·45	3·88
						Khatáv ...	0·37	0·37	0·74 ^a
Thar and Párkar ...	Umarkot ...	2·77	4·47	7·24			4·36	2·24	6·60
	Nagar ...	3·24	2·08	5·32	Belgaum ...	Athni ...	0·18	1·4	1·58
	Chachra ...	0·03	1·50	1·53 ^a		Bágevádi ...	0·26	2·49	2·75 ^a
	Mitti ...	0·26	0·6	0·86	Kaládgi ...	Shevgaon ...	*	*	* ^a
	Dipla ...	0·05	1·28	1·33 ^a		Karajgi ...	*	*	*
	Sanghar ...	0·13	1·60	1·73		Ron ...	*	*	* ^a
	Khipra ...	0·11	2·32	2·43 ^b	Dhárwár ...	Kumta ...	3·01	...	3·01
		6·59	13·85	20·44		Sirai ...	2·96	...	2·96
Karáchi ...	Kotri ...	*	*	* ^b	Kárwár ...	Haliyál ...	1·87	...	1·87
	Tatta ...	*	*	* ^b			7·84	...	7·84
	Keti ...	*	*	* ^a	Ratnágiri ...	Málvan ...	1·5	1·43	2·93
	Sujáwal ...	*	*	*		Rájápur ...	0·07	0·98	1·05 ^a
	Sháhbandar ...	*	*	* ^a		Chiplun ...	0·12	0·30	0·42 ^a
Ahmedahad ...	Gogo ...	...	0·21	0·21 ^a		Dápoli ...	0·42	0·88	1·30
Panch Maháls ...	Dohad ...	4·75	1·69	6·44			2·11	3·59	5·70
Broach ...	Broach ...	16·1	1·83	17·93					
Poona ...	Junnar ...	0·75	3·5	4·25	Kolába ...	Alibág ...	13·4	2·9	16·3
						Máhad ...	0·92	...	0·92
Násik ...	Málegaon ...	0·7	1·3	2·0			14·32	2·9	17·22
	Vinchúr ...	*	*	* ^a					
	Satána ...	*	*	*					

^a.—Abolished from 15th July 1884.

*Statistics not received for the Annual Report.

^p.—Abolished from 1st January 1885.

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 21st March 1885.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Names of the Superintendents who were in charge of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency as well as Names of the Jailors during the year 1884.

No.	Jails.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Jailors.
1	Yerrowda	Dr. S. M. Salaman	Mr. J. Taylor.
2	Common Jail	A. G. Mackenzie, Esquire ... ..	.....
3	House of Correction	Captain W. P. Walshe and J. Innes, Esquire.	Mr. S. Higgins.
4	Poona	Dr. S. M. Salaman	Mr. Framjee Cowasjee.
5	Ahmednagar	Dr. H. DeTatham	Mr. Jamsetjee Darasha.
6	Násik	Ráo Bahádúr Narayan Bhickajee and C. W. Richardson, Esquire.	Messrs. Sayad Habeeb and Ganesh Narayan.
7	Dhulia	Drs. F. Burness, B. C. Keelan, and A. F. Ferguson.	Mr. V. Continho.
8	Sholápur	Apothecary W. R. Scroggie	Mr. Isaac Solomon.
9	Mhasvad Gang	J. McCarter, Esquire ... ..	.....
10	Sátára	Dr. H. B. Briggs	Messrs. Mahadeo Vishnu and Daniel Solomon.
11	Belgaum	Dr. G. W. R. Hay, Ráo Bahádúr Santapa Rangapa, Drs. W. H. Henderson and D. E. Hughes.	Mr. Rangaswamy.
12	Kaládgi	J. Hearn, Esquire	Mr. B. S. Albuquerque.
13	Bijapur Gang	W. W. Wellis, Esquire ... ..	.....
14	Dhárwár	Dr. G. Bainbridge	Mr. V. J. Fernandes.
15	Kárwár	Drs. W. H. Henderson and J. W. Anderson.	Mr. Soobrao Kallingaya.
16	Ratnágiri	Drs. A. F. Sargent and H. McCalman.	Mr. J. M. Cardozo.
17	Thána	S. S. Smith, Esquire ... ..	.....
18	Ahmedabad	W. T. Pegge, Esquire ... ..	.....
19	Dhuliakot	W. T. Pegge, Esquire ... ..	.....
20	Kaira	Drs. A. F. Ferguson, D. C. Davidson, Assistant Surgeon Jemsetjee Pochajee Pocha, and Dr. W. A. Corkery.	Messrs. Pransukhram Dhirajram and Eduljee Dorabjee.
21	Surat	Drs. John Robb, Henry Atkins, and S. O'B. Banks	Mr. Dadabhai Sorabsha.
22	Godhra	Dr. K. S. Nariman	Messrs. Eduljee Dorabjee and V. Machado.
23	Rájkot	Dhunjisha Hormusjee, Esquire	Mr. Shaik Ally Shaik Mehtab.
24	Karáchi	John Innes, Esquire, Colonel F. J. T. Ross, and W. Foxton, Esquire.	Mr. Govindrao.
25	Hyderabad... ..	Dr. T. Holmstead, C. F. Ogilvie and B. C. Keelan.	Mr. C. J. Desmier.
26	Shikárpur	Dr. H. P. Dimmock... ..	Mr. C. N. Hall.
27	Nara	Assistant Surgeon Muncherjee Sorabjee Postwallá and Palonjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee.	Messrs. Mangharam and Daniel Solomon.
28	Aden	Captain J. S. King, Dr. C. Monks and Muncherjee Rustomjee.	Mr. Cawasji Jamsetji.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office, }
Poona, 21st March 1885. }*

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE JUVENILE PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1883.

No. 1428 of 1885.

FROM
THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;
To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Poona Juvenile Prison for the year 1884. The Superintendent's Report is as usual interesting, and gives such full information as to the working of the prison that it is scarcely necessary for me to remark at any length thereon.

2. The following table shows the number and disposal of the juvenile prisoners during 1884 as compared with the previous year:—

	1884.	1883.
Number remained at close of previous year ...	37	54
Do. admitted during the year ...	26	15
Total ...	63	69
Released ...	21	32
Transferred ...	...	...
Died ...	3	...
Number remaining on 31st December ...	39	37
Daily Average Number ...	33	45

3. On 1st January 1884, 37 boys were in confinement, and 26 were admitted during the year, 21 were released on expiry of sentence, and 3 died, so that on the last day of the year, 39 remained. The daily average strength was 33 compared with 45 in the previous year.

Government Resolution No. 8558, dated 17th December 1883.

Government Resolution No. 7540, dated 29th October 1884.

Merwara District, and seven of the

Government Resolution No. 7975, dated 17th November 1884.

4. The number of admissions was 11 in excess of the previous year, but this is accounted for by the fact that the Prison has been declared a Reformatory for the Berars and the Ajmere-
from these Provinces, two of the others being
Afghán youths who were concerned in the murder
of Lieutenant Dupuis, of the North Staffordshire
Regiment at Quetta.

5. The general health of the boys was satisfactory during the year, and the number of admissions into hospital much less than in 1883, but there were three deaths as against none in the preceding year. Two of the boys who died were admitted into jail in a wretched state of health, and would probably have succumbed even under the most favourable circumstances.

6. The conduct of the boys has been fairly good during the year, though the number of punishments has been more numerous than usual. The Superintendent explains this to be due to the greater number of new admissions. The Juveniles were brought under the mark and remission system during the year, and it will be observed that the punishment of deduction of marks was resorted to for the first time.

7. The employment of the boys gave much better results than in the previous year. With a much diminished number in jail, 33 compared with 45, the factory realized a profit of Rs. 401, the same as in 1883, or Rs. 12-2-5 per head compared with Rs. 8-15-0 in 1883. Much credit is due to Mr. Framji, the Jailor, for this favourable result.

8. The Juvenile Prison was visited during the year by the officers of the Educational Department, who expressed themselves pleased with the results of their inspection. Most of the boys have made fair progress in education, and the result of the annual examination was also satisfactory.

9. The old complaint as to the career of the boys after release holds good in this year also. Not one of the boys released, who have been traced, are following the trade taught them in jail, while I regret to observe that three of the number have again been committed to jail.

10. I would ask the attention of Government to the remarks of the Superintendent as to the length of sentence passed upon boys sent to the Juvenile Prison. The subject has been before Government many times previously, and instructions were issued to sentencing authorities in the matter. I quite concur with the Superintendent that the desired reformatory effect cannot be attained, unless a fairly long sentence is inflicted in each case. His suggestion as to making Act V. of 1876 applicable to this Presidency cannot, I think, be adopted until the new Reformatory at Poona is completed.

11. The questions as to the instruction of the boys in agriculture, and the exclusion of boys convicted of certain crimes, raised by the Superintendent, will be submitted for the consideration of Government when the Reformatory is established at Yerrowda.

12. The remarks and suggestions of the Superintendent as to the grant of indulgences to certain of the boys shall have my attention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. S. TURNBULL,

Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 169 OF 1885.

FROM

SURGEON-MAJOR S. M. SALAMAN, M.A., M.D.,

Superintendent, Poona District Jail and Reformatory;

TO

SURGEON-MAJOR P. S. TURNBULL, M.D.,

Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Poona District Jail Office, 31st January 1885.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Reformatory for 1884.

Although the number of boys admitted during the year was high, the average number present was only 33, and would of course have been still lower had none but inhabitants of this Presidency been received. Of those who may be considered as outsiders, six were sent from the Berars under Government Resolution No. 5889 dated 25th August 1883, one was sent from Bhagalkhand—*vide* Government Resolution No. 5581 dated 1st August 1884, and 2 Patháns of the Kakar tribe, who were concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Dupuis, were received from Beluchistan through Shikárpur under the authority of Government Resolution No. 7975 dated 17th November 1884.

Of the boys at present confined in the Reformatory, 15 speak Maráthi as their native language, Gujaráti is the native language of 7, Hindustáni of 9, Kánarese of 1, and Telugu of 5.

The 2 Patháns of course speak nothing but Pushtoo, though they learned a few words of Hindustáni while imprisoned at Shikárpur. Fortunately the Jailor speaks Gujaráti, and the schoolmaster speaks Kánarese in addition to Hindustáni and Maráthi; otherwise the foreign boys' progress would be more impeded than it has hitherto been by having to learn reading and writing in a language with which some of them are totally unacquainted. For the two Afgháns, however, it is very uphill work, and they seem to feel their position amongst strangers acutely. This is much more the case with them than it was with the 2 boys admitted under Government Resolution No. 7085 dated 19th October 1880. But the latter were inhabitants of Kandáhar itself, while those now in the Reformatory come from the country, and seem quite crushed by their imprisonment.

During the year 26 boys were admitted, 4 of whom had been previously convicted. One of these had been punished by imprisonment in the Reformatory, and 2 flogged; and one had been imprisoned with adults in this jail.

There were 564 admissions among the adult males, of whom 10 had been in the Reformatory on former occasions.

The admissions are as usual preponderatingly from Poona, while only one boy was received from Gujarát. It certainly seems strange that only one boy should in the course of the year have been sent from the entire province of Gujarát. I wish to lay stress on this point, as it does not seem to me that the sentencing authorities are fully alive to the objects of a Reformatory. If my view is correct, every boy on whom any other sentence than flogging or fine is inflicted, should be sent to a Reformatory. Nothing can, in my opinion, justify a short sentence of imprisonment. A short sentence signifies either that the boy who receives it is thrown into the company of adult criminals, a course which in an associate jail no one would approve of, or that if he be sent to the Reformatory he can derive no benefit from the instructions imparted therein—*vide* Alipore Reformatory Report for 1882, page 5.

The average sentences of the boys received during the year, if we exclude the 2 Patháns and the boy from Bhaghalkhand, as they are under sentence of life imprisonment, has been 2·6 years. One boy was sentenced by a Magistrate to 2 years' imprisonment in the Reformatory, and this sentence was reduced by the appellate court to one of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. It seems that the only reason the appellate court could have had for reducing the sentence, was that they considered a sentence of 2 years to be insufficient to enable the boy to learn anything useful, and consequently reduced the sentence to what it would have been in the case of an adult. On former occasions I have frequently pointed out that several years are required to teach a boy sufficient of carpenter's or blacksmith's work to earn his livelihood. (See above quoted report by the Superintendent, Alipore Reformatory.) This is the case even with the free population where, at all events in most cases, the boys have been brought up with the idea that they will eventually have to follow their father's trade. But in the case of boys incarcerated in a Reformatory, learning a handicraft is something they have never contemplated, and which has to a certain degree to be forced on them. If to this be added the consideration that they are only working half time, the remaining hours being spent in school, and, further, that the mere fact of their being in such an institution shows that they are not very well disposed to exert themselves for any useful purpose, it must be conceded that sentences of less than 3 years should never be pronounced, and I trust that, before the new Reformatory is opened, Government will see fit to express their views on this important subject.

Under the Criminal Procedure Code the powers of the Presidency Magistrate and of Magistrates of the First Class, are limited to 2 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in addition to whipping. To empower the Magistrates to pronounce a longer sentence than is at present within their competence, it will be necessary to make Act V. of 1876 applicable to this Presidency. Section 8 of the above

quoted Act will thus materially remove the difficulty hitherto experienced, inasmuch as it does not allow a Magistrate to pass a lower sentence than 2 years, and his powers are extended to 7 years.

The number of admissions into hospital has been much lower than in 1883, but on the other hand we had no deaths during 1883, while 3 occurred during the year under report. One was a boy who had been admitted from Ahmedabad with an enormous spleen; he seemed at first to improve somewhat under treatment, but as soon as he fell ill, his want of stamina showed itself. Another was a wretched boy from Ahmednagar who had been in the Reformatory on a former occasion and was a frequent inmate of the hospital.

The third boy was from Poona, admitted into hospital on the 27th July 1884 for dysentery and discharged on the 22nd August last, but was re-admitted on 3rd September for the same complaint, and died on the 14th October 1884.

It would not be correct to say that the Reformatory has been more unhealthy during 1884 than 1883, for, as we have seen, the number of boys under treatment was less and the percentage of admissions to strength was much less, though the mortality was at the rate of 92 per 1,000. One boy was released 3 months before the expiry of his sentence, as he was unable to work by reason of bad health.

Vide Government Resolution No. 5330 dated 26th July 1884.

Amongst the adult males we had 3 deaths with a daily average strength of 175 males, and there was also one death among the women. These figures represent respectively a death-rate of 17 per 1,000 for adult males, and a death-rate of 20 per 1,000 for females; but the numbers are so small that it does not appear reasonable to found any argument on them, especially as we cannot compare them with the corresponding numbers for the free population. During 1883 the death-rate for adult males was 5 per thousand.

I have no doubt that there is a disposition to rheumatic affections of the sub-acute class amongst the inmates of the Reformatory. These, however, are seldom so severe as to necessitate their admission into hospital. Everything that I could think of, has been done during the past and previous years to obviate this tendency, which, it must be noticed, does not show itself among the adults. I do not, however, anticipate that there will be a permanent improvement in the boys' health until the Reformatory is removed to a dryer situation. On this point, however, it is unnecessary to repeat what I urged last year.

The profit on the raw materials worked up by the boys was somewhat higher than last year, as less money was expended, while the amount credited for boys' labour was exactly the same as in 1883. If boys are not confined for lengthened periods (the average time passed in jail by those present during the past year was 11·2 months) of course they cannot be expected to become expert. To this point I do not think due weight has always been given.

The annexed statement shows, as in former years, the occupations pursued by the boys after release. From this it would seem that the training in handicrafts is to a certain extent thrown away, as none of the boys follow those learned in the Reformatory. However it cannot fairly be said that the time spent in the Reformatory is wasted, if the boys acquire habits of industry and learn to use their hands. When the Reformatory is removed to Yerrowda, I hope Government will take into consideration the suggestion I made in last year's report as well as in those of former years, *viz.*, that the training in carpentry and blacksmith's work should not be considered the chief thing (*see* Government Resolution No. 942 dated 28th February 1872), but that, in view of the fact that most of the boys belong to the agricultural class, they should be taught the rudiments of practical agriculture.

I was much disappointed to learn that the 2 Afgháns, released in compliance with Government Resolution No. 1148 of 15th February 1884, were not following the trades learnt here, although before their release they stated it was their intention to do so. They were both very intelligent and docile, and had become fairly expert—the one as a carpenter and the other as a blacksmith; but on returning home they reverted to the trade of their fathers, and are now working as shoe-makers.

During the past year there has been considerable difficulty in getting artizan teachers for the boys. The demand for skilled labor is so great that artizans say they can easily get better pay than the Rs. 20 we give them, and those we get are frequently very inefficient. Hence we have had 3 carpenters and 2 blacksmiths during the year. Other departments, I understand, have the same difficulty to contend with:

The report of the examination held by the Deputy Educational Inspector was forwarded to you under this office endorsement No. 1073 dated 26th July 1884. It was again favorable; the percentage of boys who passed was 76·5.

During the year the punishments have been more numerous than usual. The only reason for this that I know of is the large number of new admissions. When these are but few, the new boys easily fall into the ways of those who have been for some time in confinement. When the new admissions, however, are numerous, they show themselves less amenable to discipline.

Now that the boys are brought under the mark system it seems but fair that they should have in all respects the same advantages as the adults. It requires no proof that emulation is one of the greatest incentives to good behaviour, and consequently I wish to press my view of the propriety of appointing convict warders from amongst the boys, who would of course confine their attention to the Reformatory as the Afghan boys did when they held the post. They would be in fact only monitors.

As the men are in many cases allowed tobacco, I do not see what objection there can be to giving the better behaved boys some immediate reward. In fact if it were not that Government appears already to have decided that boys may earn remission of sentence by marks, I would propose that they should only be allowed to earn money as is done in England, where the boys have a Savings Bank account and are allowed to spend a portion of the money they earn; the balance being reserved to enable them to purchase tools, &c., when free. Anything that tends to shorten their sentences seems to me subversive of the primary objects of a Reformatory.

I have again to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the Jailer managed the Reformatory.

With reference to the remarks in this office letter No. 178 dated 5th February 1884 on the subjects of the out-turn of the boys' labor, the following figures are of interest, especially as during 1884 we did no blacksmith's or carpenter's work for Government departments, while in the years 1881 and 1882 the orders from this source were large. Mr. Framji joined as Jailer on the 9th January 1879.

Profits of the Juvenile Male Prison.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total profit ...	130 0 0	* ...	700 0 0	816 0 0	1,024 0 0	824 0 0	402 0 0	401 0 0
Profit per head ...	2 6 6	...	9 5 4	9 7 8	13 7 6	13 8 1	8 15 0	12 2 5
Daily average strength.	54	65	75	86	76	61	45	33

* See Bombay Jails Report, page 78, para. 21.

These figures, I think, prove that the falling off in the profit of the factory has not been greater than might have been expected from the much diminished number of boys present during the last two years. It must also be remembered that but few of the boys remain long enough to render them expert artizans, and that a large number have hardly got the strength to work profitably, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Average time in jail of the boys present during the year ...	1·2	1·2	1·5	1·6	2·	2·	1·6
Number present who had been over 2 years in the Reformatory ...	10	14	17	31	36	23	14
Average age do. do. ...	14·3	13·9	14·3	14·4	14·5	14·9	14·3
Number over 12 years of age ...	86	88	96	86	82	57	43
Daily average No. of boys present over 2 years ...	5	6·8	11·4	20·4	20	15·2	7·5

I would suggest that in future we might obtain from the College of Science, the services of an artizan to hold a sort of yearly examination, with the view of ascertaining whether the system of instruction is sound and whether the boys make the progress which might be expected of them.

On the establishment of the Reformatory at Yerrowda the question whether all boys sentenced to that institution must be received there should be faced. During the past year, 2 boys have been sent here who had been previously confined in adult prisons. A boy was also sent who, with some adults, had been concerned in committing an unnatural offence on another boy, from the effects of which the latter died. We always have at least a couple of boys sentenced for murder, and about as many for rape. It is for Government to decide whether such cases should be received. If they were excluded, our number would be reduced by one-third. To form them into a separate class would probably interfere with the instruction of the others; unless our establishment be increased; as less time could then be devoted to each class. Already the elder boys work separately from the juniors.

The Roman Catholic boy was visited regularly once a fortnight throughout the year by one of the Jesuit fathers.

A clergyman of the Panch-Howd Mission attended to the spiritual instruction of the Protestant boy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. M. SALAMAN, M.A., M.D.,
Superintendent, Poona District Jail and Reformatory.

Statement No. I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Juvenile Prisoners during the year 1884.

	No.
Number remained at the close of previous year	37
Number admitted during the year	26
Total	63
Released	21
Escaped	3
Died	39
Number remaining on 31st December	33
Daily average number	33

Statement No. II.—Showing the Crime, Length of Sentence, &c., of Juvenile Prisoners admitted during the year.

	No.
<i>Crime—</i>	
Theft	6
House-breaking and theft	4
Counterfeit coin	4
Receiving stolen property	2
Misappropriation of property	1
Rape	4
Unnatural crime	1
Murder	4
Total	26
<i>Sentence—</i>	
Not exceeding 6 months	1
Above 6 and not exceeding 1 year	15
" 1 " 2 years	6
" 2 " 5 "	1
Ten years	3
Transportation for life	3
Total	26
<i>Reconvictions—</i>	
Once before	3
Twice before	1
More than twice...	1
Total	4
<i>District or Jails from which received—</i>	
Poona	7
Ahmednagar	3
Sátára	3
Kolába	2
Thána	1
Surat	1
Shikárpur	2
Berar	6
Bagelkhand	1
Total	26
<i>Education—</i>	
Unable to read or write	23
Able to read or write a little	3
Able to read or write well	...
Total	26

Statement No. III.—Showing the Offences committed by the Juveniles, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in Jail during the year.

Offences,	No.	Punishments.	No.
Not learning lessons ...	34	Penal diet...	14
Possessing forbidden articles ...	2	Stripes ...	10
Insubordination ...	4	Stocks ...	2
Short work ...	5	Deduction of marks ...	19
Total ...	45	Total ...	45

Statement No. IV.—Showing the State of Education of the Juveniles released during the year and the progress made by them in trades taught in Jail.

				No.
<i>Education.</i>				
Number at the time of release in Standard I	...	...	...	4
Do. do. II	...	...	...	10
Do. do. III	...	...	...	4
Do. do. IV	...	...	...	4
Do. do. V	...	...	...	2
Total				24
<i>Trades taught and progress made—</i>				
Carpentry—Number of prisoners who can make chairs, stools, benches, meat-safes, wheels, &c.	...	...	...	12
Blacksmiths—Number who can make fetters, carriage springs, urinal pans, bridle bits, nails, screws, nuts, &c.	...	...	...	8
Book-binding—Number of prisoners who can bind books	...	...	...	3
Cane-work—Number of boys who can work in cane...	...	...	...	1
Total				24

Statement No. V.—Showing the Cost of Establishment and Contingencies during the year.

No.						Rs.
1	School-master	...	...	...	...	300
1	Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	211
1	Carpenter	...	...	...	...	238
1	Warder	...	...	...	...	180
	Books, maps, slates, &c.	...	...	...	...	22
Total						951

Statement No. VI.—Showing the Work performed in the Juvenile Prison in each branch of industry during the year.

Articles made.	Raw materials.	Juvenile labor.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Carpentry—Meatsafe, bookstands, benches, tongas, boxes, chairs, &c. ...	489 10 6	277 0 6	766 11 0
Smith work—Tin pots and plates, iron bedstead, wire flower-baskets, iron pans, bridle bits, fetters, ankle rings, &c. ...	118 8 4	78 4 1	196 12 5
Book-binding—Binding all sizes of books ...	50 11 9	41 8 0	92 3 9
Cane-work—Cane baskets, commodes, &c. ...	12 4 11	4 6 1	16 11 0
Total ...	671 3 6	401 2 8	1,072 6 2

Statement No. VII.—Showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths among the Juvenile Convicts during the year.

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
General diseases—Ague ...	10	...
Anæmia ...	1	...
Local diseases—Staphyloma anterior ...	2	...
Bronchitis ...	2	...
Dysentery ...	7	1
Diarrhœa ...	3	2
Synovitis ...	1	...
Abscess ...	3	...
Eczema ...	1	...
Ulcer ...	1	...
Injuries—Contusion ...	1	...
Wounds contused... ...	1	...
Sprain ...	3	...
Total ...	36	3

Daily average sick ... 1.9

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Employment of Juveniles after release.

	No.
Number following the trades taught in jail ...	...
Number otherwise employed ...	15
Number unemployed... ...	...
Number reconvicted ...	3
Number not traced ...	14
Number died ...	...
Total ...	32

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Jailor.

S. M. SALAMAN,
Superintendent.

No. 5 of 1884-85.

REPORT on the Government Reformatory School at Poona, Táluka Poona, Zilla Poona, inspected by the First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division, on the 11th and 12th of July 1884.

Date of foundation of the School.	Date of last Inspection, and by whom inspected.	GENERAL REPORT.	
		Description and present state of Building. Repairs how carried out.	The school meets in one of the barracks of the jail. The place is sufficient and suited for school purposes. It is well ventilated and admits sufficient light. Annual repairs are carried out through the Public Works Department. Repairs for the current year were made and the place was kept clean.
3rd September 1870.	13th July 1883 by the Acting Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, Southern Division.	Furniture and Apparatus.	1 table, 1 chair, 3 benches, 2 boxes, 2 black boards with their stands, 51 slates, and 1 pen-knife.
		Library ...	Consists of 257 books and 5 maps (1 Asia, 1 Europe, 1 India, 1 Bombay Presidency and 1 map of the World). Of these, some books and one map of the Presidency have been very old and unserviceable. One new map of the Presidency is soon and urgently required.
		School Registers and Records.	Well written and kept in order. Time-tables were kept. There is no fee levied and no account kept regarding it.
		Pupils, their manners and discipline.	Of various castes, from different districts and provinces, speaking different dialects, regular in attendance, and a few were found to be very sharp and active, well disciplined. There was only one Bráhmín boy from Kárwár among the pupils. The juvenile convicts are made to attend gymnasium for about an hour daily, which is specially made for them since February 1883 by the Jail Superintendent.
		Names of teaching staff, with remarks on previous training and qualifications.	Only one Master, Mr. Pursharam Bhasker Phadke, aged 32, trained and getting Rs. 25 per mensem; service from 21st December 1871; is an intelligent young man knowing his duties well, and found attentive to and taking interest in them. His way of teaching I found to be impressive. The Master is assisted by a Warder named Siyad valad Budhan.
		General Remarks and recommendations by the Inspecting Officer.	The school is doing well under the management of the present Master and direct supervision of the Jail Superintendent.

Description of School.	Number of Boys on the Register.	Number of Classes.	Average Attendance during preceding twelve months.	Number of Boys present at Inspection.	Number of Boys examined under each Standard.*	Standard under which examined.	NUMBER PASSED.										Amount of Proficiency Allowances.	Account of Capitulation Allowances.	Remarks and Reason for failure in any Head of Examination, and Number passed under the same Standards in previous years.	
							Vernacular Schools.				Anglo-Vernacular Schools.									
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed under all Heads.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Percentage 92, which is very excellent. Of the number passed under all heads of the standards, none passed under the same in previous year. Results on the whole were good owing to the hard working of the Master, who deserves credit. I also examined the convicts in their gymnastic exercises. They showed admirable activity in the feats they performed.
Upper Primary Reformatory School.	30	4	33.4	26	8	I.	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	2	II.	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	36	...	...	...	6	III.	5	3	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	V.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Under standards		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Below do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									26	9	17									

Forwarded to the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

VISHNU B. SOHONI,
Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.

Poona, 16th July 1884.

Despatched to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 15th of July 1884, through the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.

NARO B. DEODHAR.

1st Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Division.

* N. E.—Those below the standards should be shown separately.

No. 1427 of 1885.

FROM

THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

*Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
Poona, 21st March 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Shikárpur Juvenile Prison for the year 1884.

2. The following table shows the number and disposal of the juvenile prisoners during the years 1883 and 1884:—

	1884.	1883.
Number remained at close of previous year ...	23	33
Do. admitted during the year ...	9	18
Total ...	32	51
Released ...	18	28
Transferred ...	...	...
Died ...	...	...
Number remaining on 31st December...	14	23
Daily Average Number ...	21	28

3. The total number of boys confined in Juvenile Male Prison during 1884 was 32, or 19 less than in the preceding year. The number of admissions was 9 only, or half that of the previous year, and the daily average number and the number in confinement on the last day of the year were also less, namely, 21 to 28 and 14 to 23.

4. The remarks contained in the Poona Juvenile Prison Report as to the short sentences of the prisoners admitted, hold good in this jail too, as it will be observed that of the 9 new admissions during 1884, no less than 7 were under sentence of less than one year.

5. The conduct of the boys has been very good, there having been only 9 offences throughout the year, and these of a mild nature, as in previous years. Education is reported to have made good progress, and has been favourably noticed by the officers of the Educational Department who visited the jail.

6. The trades carried on by the boys were as usual blacksmiths, carpenters and tinsmiths, and it is satisfactory to note that the boys have this year made good progress and turned out a large amount of work at a good profit. The financial results compare very favourably with any previous year.

7. The health of the boys has been on the whole good, though the number of admissions into hospital were more numerous than in 1883, being 9 compared with 5. This was due to the occurrence of a few mild cases of chicken-pox in April, which accounted for 5 of the total number of admissions. There were no deaths, which is again worthy of note, as the mortality amongst the adult convicts in the District Jail was 69 per mille, or the second highest of the whole Presidency.

8. The information obtained regarding the pursuits of the boys after release gives slightly better results this year. Of the 18 released during the year, 2 were found to be working at the trades taught them in jail, 3 had returned to their homes, and 3 are attending school, while only 3 have been lost sight of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. S. TURNBULL,

Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 213 of 1885.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT

DISTRICT JAIL,

Shikárpur.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Poona.

Jail Office, Shikárpur, 20th February 1885.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the annual tabular statements for the year 1884 of the Juvenile Male Prison attached to this jail. The number admitted during the year was 9, just half that of the preceding year, and it is satisfactory to record that during the past two years, the admissions have decreased in number, as tabulated below :—

1882	...	...	...	...	...	19
1883	...	...	...	...	...	18
1884	...	...	...	...	...	9

The daily average strength is below that of the previous year, being 21 against 28. The number released and the number remaining on the last day of the year being also less than in 1883.

There were two re-convictions, but one of these was for an assault committed in the jail on another boy.

The trades taught have been carpentry, blacksmith's and tinman's work, and the progress made has been very good, and the profits unusually large. This is due to the repairs of the jail dead stock, &c., being mostly carried out by the juvenile convicts—an arrangement which was brought into force at the beginning of the year and has been found to work with entire satisfaction throughout, and with the additional advantage of separating the boys more completely from the adult convicts. A certain amount of the profits was obtained on work done in the year 1883, but the largest portion was for work done during the year under report. Tinman's work was taught as an accessory to blacksmith's work, and two boys have become fairly skilful in this branch.

The conduct has been good and only a few cases of punishment noted, the punishments being ordinary school discipline. The education has progressed well, especially so when it is considered that some of the boys are not Sindhis, but have to learn to read and write in Sindhi—to them a new language.

The record of employment of juveniles after release is more satisfactory, for though only two are following the trades taught them in jail, three are

attending school, which indicates a wish at least to improve, and reflects creditably on their reformatory education.

I offered to get one or two boys, who were released, employment in the Sukkur workshops, but they did not express any willingness to join. They seemed more anxious to go to their homes.

The health has been good. A few cases of chicken-pox occurred in the beginning of April, and the total of admissions into hospital was 9. I am glad to report that the increase of work caused by the performance of jail repairs, &c., by the juveniles has been beneficial, and has been attended with improved health and good physical development.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. P. DIMMOCK,

Superintendent District Jail, Shikarpur.

Statement No. I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Juvenile Prisoners during the year 1884.

	No.
Number remained at the close of previous year	23
Do. admitted during the year...	9
Total	32
Released	18
Escaped	...
Died	...
Number remaining on 31st December	14
Daily Average Number	21

Statement No. II.—Showing the Crime, Length of Sentence, &c., of Juvenile Prisoners admitted during the year.

<i>Crime—</i>	
Theft	8
Disposing of stolen property	1
Total	9
<i>Sentence—</i>	
Not exceeding 6 months	1
Above 6 and not exceeding 1 year	6
1 " " 2 years	2
Total	9

Statement No. V.—Showing the Cost of Establishment and Contingencies during the year.

No.		Rs.
1	School Master	240
1	Carpenter	360
1	Warder	120
	Books, slates, maps, &c.	7
	Total	727

Statement No. VI.—Showing the Work performed in the Juvenile Prison in each branch of industry during the year.

Articles made.		Raw materials.	Juvenile labor.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Carpentry ...	Repairs and manufacture of Persian wheels, gates, carts, doors, tables, chairs, &c.	20 14 6	298 0 0	318 14 6	Of this amount Rs. 509-9-6 is the value of convict labour supplied to the jail itself, and Government Departments.
Blacksmith's work ...	Repairs and manufacture of fetters, fetter rings, urinals, tools, horse-shoes and nails, buckets, &c.	39 8 1	239 14 9	279 6 10	
	Total ...	60 6 7	537 14 9	598 5 4	

Statement No. VII.—Showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths among the Juvenile Convicts during the year.

Disease.						Admissions.	Deaths.
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ague quotidian	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
					Total ...	9	...
Daily average sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Employment of Juveniles after release.

	No.
Number following the trades taught in jail	2
Number otherwise employed	4
Number unemployed	...
Number re-convicted*	2
Number whose whereabouts are unknown	3
Number attending school	3
Released on appeal and returned to their homes	3
Sentence altered to one of rigorous imprisonment	1
Total ..	18

* One of these is the boy who assaulted a fellow prisoner during 1883. He is undergoing the imprisonment for the offence.

C. N. HALL,
Jailor.

H. P. DIMMOCK,
Superintendent.

Extract from the result of the Deputy Educational Inspector's examination held on the 11th September 1884.

Number of Boys present.	No. of Beginners.	Standards under which examined.	No. of Boys in each Standard.	NUMBER OF BOYS PASSED IN			REMARKS.
				Arithmetic	Reading.	Dictation.	
17	9	1	9	9	9	9	
		2	5	5	5	5	
		3	2	2	2	2	
		5	1	1	1	1	

(True Extract.)

P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector General of Prisons.

Copy of remarks made by the Educational Inspector in Sind in the Official Visitors' Book of the Shikarpur Jail, dated 13th January 1884.

Visited juvenile male prisoner class, 23 boys of the four first standards. The boys appeared to be fairly intelligent. Arithmetic of Second Standard requires attention.

T. HART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1885.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. 1426, dated 21st March 1885—Submits, with his remarks, the annual report on the Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1884.

Ditto ditto No. 2201, dated 28th April 1885—Forwards two printed copies of the report, and states that the report has not been formally signed by Dr. Turnbull, he having left for England before copies thereof were ready in the Central Press. Adds that the usual statistical maps have not been embodied in the two copies, as owing to press of work they were not completed in the Government Photozincographic Office in time to be bound up with them, but they will be incorporated in the report before it is finally bound and distributed to Officers and Departments.

Telegram from Ditto, dated 11th May 1885, as follows:

“Your No. 7M. General Summary and Tabular statements incomplete as regards Karáchi, Dhárwár. Returns now available. Letter follows.”

Letter from Ditto No. 2479, dated 15th May 1885—Submits, with reference to Government letter No. 7M of the 10th idem and his telegram of the 11th instant, the deficient Statistical Returns of the Subordinate Jails in the Karáchi and Dhárwár Districts referred to in paragraph 58 of the report, and states that the returns were received too late in his Office to admit of their being embodied in the report.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Administration Report on the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, which was prepared by Surgeon-Major Turnbull before giving over charge of the acting appointment of Inspector General of Prisons, is now forwarded by Brigade-Surgeon Cruickshank, the permanent incumbent of the post. A supplementary report, for the Subordinate Jails of Karáchi and Dhárwár, the returns for which were received too late for incorporation in the General Report, is also submitted.

It is convenient to notice at the outset that the returns given this year differ from those of all previous years in including details from Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups never hitherto furnished. This fact has to be borne constantly in mind when contrasting the figures with those of 1883: and it will be found that it is in each case hereafter distinctly noticed whether the figures dealt with include those of the Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups or not. In many cases they have to be put aside for the sake of comparison, no similar figures being available for last year: where they are introduced in the following paragraphs they include those for Dhárwár and Karáchi, though they are not incorporated in the main body of the report.

2. There appears to be no falling off in the steady decrease which has been noticeable in the jail population for the previous five years, and which in the year under review amounted to 1,036; only 14,488 persons having been incarcerated against 15,524 during the previous year.

The daily average of prisoners in all the Jails of the Presidency during the past six years has been as below:—

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
12,631	11,236	9,734	8,689	7,689	7,161

While the decrease in crime thus shown is fairly general throughout the Presidency, it is a matter for regret to learn that at Surat the number of convictions

under the A'bkári Act alone has amounted to 159, which accounts for the increase of admissions to the Jail there; it seems open to doubt whether the decrease in the number of offences, which are the natural result of greater facilities for drinking, is not more than counterbalanced in some parts of the Presidency by the increase of those against the Excise Laws. The increase in the number of admissions into the Thána Jail, due it is stated to a larger number of petty offences against the Forests Laws, shows the call there is for deliberation on the part of the Forest Officers before instituting prosecutions of this nature. In Sholápur and Kaládgi alone has there been a noticeable increase in the number of offences of an ordinary kind, and in these cases it is attributable to the high price of grain during part of the year.

Crime in the different communities.

3. The following table contrasts the number of male prisoners of various religions admitted during the past year and that which preceded :—

Religion.	1884.	1883.
Christians	347	413
Mahomedans	3,547	3,827
Hindus	8,025	7,930
Buddhists and Jains	36	42
Others	76	74
Total	12,031	12,286

These figures do not however include the returns for the Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups which were not given last year and would be useless this year for comparison. They are given separately as follows :—

Christians	22
Mahomedans	1,092
Hindus	1,334
Buddhists and Jains	...
Others	10
Total	2,458

It is satisfactory to note that the decrease in the number of European Christians imprisoned has continued; the total admissions amongst this class having fallen from 159 to 130 during the past 2 years. The reduced number of offences under the Shipping Act is again said to be responsible for this result.

4. The number of juvenile prisoners in the District Jails which last year showed an increase of 33 over the figures of 1882 has again fallen from 276 to 214, those in the Subordinate Jails being 70 in all : while that of female convicts has sunk from 1,125 to 1,018.

5. While the number of executions during the past year fell to 42 against 55 in 1883, that of transportations increased from 86 to 140, and it is satisfactory to note that the proportion of convicts actually sent beyond the sea to those received into the Thána Jail for that purpose has risen from 58·9 to 64·8 per cent.

6. The number of releases from all Jails under the Remission Rules has very largely increased ; the figures being in 1883 only 293 and this year 767. This result is due to the new system of mark rules introduced by order of Government on the 1st of July last,

and which was therefore in force 6 months. Under this system the distinctions previously made between prisoners of different classes and employed on different kinds of labor have been removed, and now with a few exceptions all convicts sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and upwards can enjoy their advantages irrespective of class or sex. The system thus introduced has since been slightly modified, to meet the desire of the Government of India to promote uniformity in results throughout the country, and it is confidently expected that the result during the current year will continue to be good.

The table given below shows how much nearer the ratio of these releases in this Presidency has approached those of the Provinces of Madras and Bengal under the new system than before :—

		NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO IN					
		1882		1883		1884	
		Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.	Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.	Were under sentence of two years and upwards under Remission Rules.	Gained a remission.
Bombay	...	1,592	264	1,161	298	1,144	767
Madras	...	1,690	1,671	1,510	1,356	...	...
Bengal	...	2,299	2,051	2,149	1,913	...	...

7. The gradual increase in the admission of re-convicted prisoners which has been commented upon during the past 5 years has received a check. Not only has the total number of such admissions fallen, but their percentage is lower than it has been since 1880 as shown below :—

Percentage of re-convicted Prisoners admitted to Jail during the year.

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
12.5	13.9	15.1	15.5	13.8

The Inspector General of Prisons seeks for the reason of this in the heavier sentences now inflicted on this class of offenders: and there is no cause to doubt the correctness of the conclusion arrived at.

8. The number of escapes during the year (19), though 3 more than the previous year, is considerably under the average of the last 5 years, which stands at 28: and of this total only one was from inside a Jail, the remaining being from extra-mural gangs and due for the most part to sheer carelessness on the part of warders and police guards. It is creditable to find that in all but 3 cases the neglect was brought home to the offenders, who were punished. These figures, however, do not include the escapes from Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups which were 3 and 15 respectively. The former occurred on one day from the Umarkot Jail. Concerning the latter no details are given and it is impossible to say whether they were the result of any particular negligence in certain lock-ups or whether they were distributed over a large number.

9. The following table gives the total number of jail offences committed in the District and Central Jails and shows the proportion punished by whipping :—

Jail Offences.

No.	Jails.	1	2	3						4	5	6	
		Total number of Male prisoners for the year.	Total number of Jail offences.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING.						Percentage of Grand Total of Column 3 to Column 1.	Percentage of Grand Total of Column 3 to Column 2.	Number of Prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness was directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15.	Above 15 to 20.	Above 20 to 25.	Above 25 to 30.	Grand Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	Yerrowda ...	1,176	2,516	...	...	3	12	...	15	1.27	0.6	.....	.....
2	Common Jail...	1,544	148	1	...	2	...	...	3	0.19	2.0	.....	.....
3	House of Correction	706	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	Poona ...	764	325	...	...	...	5	...	5	0.65	1.5	.....	.....
5	Ahmednagar ...	362	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	Násik ...	343	9	2	...	...	...	...	3	0.87	100	.....	.....
7	Dhulia ...	717	38	2	...	...	...	...	2	0.23	5.3	.....	.....
8	Sholápur ...	350	40	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.23	2.5	.....	.....
9	Mhasvad Gang ...	556	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.13	14.3	.....	.....
10	Sátara ...	316	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.32	5.9	.....	.....
11	Belgaum ...	477	116	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.21	0.9	.....	.....
12	Bijápur ...	1,442	91	...	...	1	2	...	3	0.21	3.3	.....	.....
13	Kaládgí ...	407	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	Dhárwár ...	566	46	1	1	...	...	...	2	0.35	4.3	.....	.....
15	Kárwár ...	214	80	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.46	1.2	.....	.....
16	Ratnágiri ...	212	43	...	...	1	1	...	2	0.94	4.6	.....	.....
17	Thána ...	1,999	278	...	...	...	4	...	4	0.20	1.44	.....	.....
18	Ahmedabad ...	1,351	41	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.07	2.4	.....	.....
19	Dhuliakot ...	256	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
20	Kaira ...	691	20	1	2	...	...	...	3	0.43	15.0	.....	.....
21	Surat ...	706	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	Godhra ...	363	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	Rájkot ...	124	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.30	9.1	.....	.....
24	Karáchi ...	866	94	1	2	3	...	...	9	1.0	9.6	.....	.....
25	Hyderabad ...	1,183	40	...	1	2	...	...	3	0.25	7.5	.....	.....
26	Shikárpur ...	1,634	132	...	...	...	5	...	5	0.31	3.8	.....	.....
27	Nára ...	1,116	40	2	...	2	1	...	5	0.44	12.5	.....	.....
28	Aden ...	142	35	...	1	...	1	...	2	1.4	5.7	.....	.....
		20,583	4,343	11	11	15	36	...	73	0.35	1.7	.....	.....

The total number of offences at first sight appears unusually large : but an explanation of this is found in the fact that of the total number (4,462) of punishments, 1,525 were by deduction of marks under the new mark rules, and 1,309 by warnings, which hitherto have not been regarded or recorded as punishments. Deducting punishments of the two abovementioned kinds the total of the remainder only exceeds that of the previous year by 27, which may be regarded as an ordinary fluctuation. As a revised system of Mark Rules, by which the unworkableness of rule number 14 to which the Inspector General attributes the increase in the number of punishments will be obviated, has been introduced from the beginning of the current year, it will be well to await its trial before arriving at any conclusions as to its working. Government regret to learn that the state of the discipline in the Nára Jail is still unimproved, but it may confidently be hoped that the measures which have recently been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2931 of the 27th April 1885 for this end will soon bring about a change for the better.

10. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners in District Jails stands at almost the same figure as last year, falling only from 105 in 1883 to 104 this year.

The average for the Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups is given at 458, but no comparison can be made with last year, this being the first occasion on which any attempt has been made to give systematic returns from them.

11. Government regret to learn that even now the figures given for the Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups are incomplete and to some extent unreliable. That the jailors in charge, being officials on but small salaries, should at first make some mistakes was not altogether to be wondered at, but there can scarcely be any excuse for the neglect shown by the great delay in the submission of returns from Dhárwár and Karáchi, and the incompleteness of those sent from Thána, Ratnágiri, Sholápur and Násik.

In conformity with the wishes of the Government of India instructions were issued in ample time last year for the returns to be made from all such Jails, and explanations should now be given by the District Magistrates of the above mentioned Districts of their non-compliance therewith.

The absence of the returns from Dhárwár and Karáchi from the main body of the Administration Report has been the cause of great confusion in the figures and although they have been received in time for incorporation in this review, their absence from the former is most inconvenient. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that no similar remissness will occur next year.

Measures were instituted last year for the re-organization of the Subordinate Jails of this Presidency with a view to increase their efficiency and diminish their cost, which ultimately resulted in the reduction of their number by 23 and the improvement of the establishment in the remaining 30 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4969 of 11th July 1884. With the higher class of men who now hold the posts of jailors in them it is to be hoped that their internal economy will be permanently improved, and that in future the returns for them be intelligently and properly submitted.

12. The number of persons incarcerated in the Civil Jails this year exceeds that of the previous year by 81, but the daily average number in Jail slightly fell. The cost per head of such persons continues to increase, and every care should be taken to prevent its further rise.

13. The daily average number of boys in the Shikárpur Reformatory has fallen from 28 to 21, and the admissions during the year from 18 to 9. The health of the boys has been fairly good, as also their conduct and work. It is gratifying to learn that this year 2 of the 18 released have continued to practise the trade taught them, while only 3 have been altogether lost sight of, the remainder being at home or at school.

Dr. Salaman's report upon the Poona Reformatory is as usual full of interest and suggestive. Though the daily average strength shows a decrease of 12, the admissions during the year have risen from 15 to 26. This is due mainly to the fact that it has been declared a Reformatory for the Berars and Ajmere-Merwara District from which Provinces 7 boys were received during the year. The remarks above made with regard to the year's results in the Shikárpur Reformatory hold good in this case also, with the exception that none of the boys released have continued to follow the handicraft taught them.

It has been decided to move this prison to Yeraoda, and a new building for the purpose has already been commenced. Government will be glad to receive and consider the suggestions of the Superintendent concerning the instruction of the boys in agriculture which he has promised in his report. As it is the intention of Government fully to consider the expediency of the introduction of the Reformatory Act (Act V. of 1876) into this Presidency in connection with the new Juvenile Prison, the important question of the length of time for which boys should usually be sent to such institutions can be more conveniently discussed at the same time than within the limited space now available.

FINANCIAL.

14. The following statement contrasts the expenditure on prisoners for the years 1883 and 1884 under the usual heads:—

	1884.	1883.
Average number of prisoners ...	7,699	8,074
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	2,04,912	1,95,443
Cost per prisoner ...	26 8 2	24 3 3
Establishment ...	2,19,880	2,31,413
Cost per prisoner ...	28 7 2	28 10 7
Police Guard ...	61,683	63,804
Cost per prisoner ...	7 15 8	7 14 5
Hospital charges ...	12,470	13,361
Cost per prisoner ...	1 9 10	1 10 6
Clothing ...	16,122	22,309
Cost per prisoner ...	2 1 4	2 12 3
Contingencies ...	50,852	46,745
Cost per prisoner ...	6 9 3	5 12 8
Gross cost of maintenance ...	5,65,919	5,73,075
Cost per prisoner ...	73 3 5	70 15 8

The increase of cost per head is due to rise in price of rations and to increase in contingencies which is explained at para. 84 of the Inspector General's report and was unavoidable. The decrease in the number of prisoners also involves an increase in the average cost, since certain items of expenditure are necessarily of a permanent character.

15. *Rations.*—The increase under this head which was anticipated in last year's report has taken place : and the table of the average price of grains given in paragraph 75 shows that this was due to the enhanced price of all staple grains except wheat. Yet it cannot but call for remark that in the statement in paragraph 76 giving the average expenditure for diet per prisoner in each Jail in the Presidency, at Dhulia it has fallen from Rs. 19-14-11 in 1883 to Rs. 17-0-5 in 1884, whilst in the neighbouring Jail of Násik it stands at Rs. 32-6-0. Such a variation is so marked that it should be capable of some specific explanation, and is worthy of careful investigation on the part of the Inspector General of Prisons. Other variations are of a sufficiently marked nature, but trifling in comparison with that to which attention is above drawn.

16. It is gratifying to learn that not only has the aggregate cost of establishment and hospital charges been reduced in the year under review, but that the average per prisoner also is less than in 1883. The former however is mainly due to the amalgamation of the Gokák and Mhasvad into the Bijápur gang. In a few cases only has the decreased number of convicts been such as to render a reduction in establishment possible. The re-arrangement of the Subordinate Jails and reduction of their number by 23, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4969 of 11th July 1884, has however effected a permanent saving of Rs. 2,588 annually.

The decrease of Rs. 2,121 in the total cost of guards is due to the abolition of the mounted police attached to the Gokák and Mhasvad Gangs.

Clothing and Contingencies. 17. The decrease under the former head is satisfactory ; while the increase under the latter calls for no special remarks.

18. The daily average of convicts in the Central and District Jails of the Presidency under sentence of hard labor was 6,881, showing a reduction of 447 on the figures of the previous year. The following table contrasts their distribution on different kinds of labor with that for 1883 :—

		Average number under sentence of labour.	Sick and Convalescent.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Grinding Grain and preparing articles for Jail use.	On addition, alterations and repairs to Jail Buildings.	Manufactures.	Public Works.		No. hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.
											Public Work Jails.	Other extramural labour.	
1884.	Number ...	6,881	458	298	239	575	358	650	447	2,118	861	524	353
	Percentage.	100	6·7	4·3	3·5	8·4	5·2	9·4	6·4	30·8	12·6	7·6	5·1
1883.	Number ...	7,328	464	568	234	645	402	782	322	2,305	1,204	...	402
	Percentage.	100	6·3	7·8	3·2	8·8	5·5	10·7	4·4	31·4	16·4	...	5·5

19. The proportion of convicts "sick," "employed as prison officers and servants" and "hired out to municipalities, &c.," has scarcely varied and calls for no remark. The proportion "grinding grain and preparing articles for jail use" has fallen from the abnormally high figure of last year to what appears to be about the mean average.

20. The large percentage engaged "on additions, alterations and repairs to buildings" is due to their employment on the completion of the new barracks at Bijápur and the construction of a new District Jail at Sátára, a new Reformatory at Poona, and new barracks at Nára.

21. *Public Works*—The classification of prisoners engaged on public works has been made this year in accordance with the orders of the Government of India noted in the margin. It was pointed out in the Resolution on last year's report how inappropriate appeared the classification of the labour of convicts employed on road-making, canal-cutting &c., as unremunerative. It is now entered in a special subordinate head to Public Works, and its proportion shows a slight increase over that of 1883. The decrease under the head of unremunerative labour is thus accounted for.

As regards other public works the decrease shown is due to the amalgamation of the Mhasvad and Gokák Gangs into the smaller one now employed at Bijápur, and the diminished numbers of the Nára Gang.

Cash earnings.

22. The cash earnings of the convicts in all Jails as compared with the previous year are as follows :—

	1884.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	45,078	55,289
Garden	5,148	5,192
Extra-mural labour	1,18,216	1,35,300
Building and repairing Jails...	674	571
Subordinate Jails	2,135	2,410
Total ...	1,71,251	1,98,762

The decrease which commenced last year has unfortunately, but as was expected, continued.

23. The falling off under the head of Factories is no doubt mainly due as noticed last year to the restrictions placed upon jail industries by the Government of India. As this Government has as yet received no reply to its representation made in a letter No. 1180, of 16th February last year, and referred to in the annual Review of Jail Administration, it is premature to open up the question or consider what steps must be taken in the future to find suitable and profitable employment in the place of that which has been discontinued: it will be sufficient to do this when the final Resolution of the Government of India in the matter is received.

24. The decrease in the receipts for extra-mural labour is fully explained by Dr. Turnbull at paragraph 103 of his report. The cause was the unfavourable circumstances under which the Nára Gang worked during the year; the rates of pay being reduced 20 per cent.; the ground worked in being difficult; and fires and exposure interfering with the health of the prisoners. Owing to these causes the average earnings of each fell almost 30 per cent. Measures having been adopted for the improvement of the condition of this gang, to which reference will be made hereafter, it is hoped that more encouraging results will be shown during the current year. On the other hand it is satisfactory to learn of the success which has attended the working of the Bijápur Gang and that this is due in a great measure to the care and energy of the Superintendent, Mr. Wellis.

These 2 are at present the only extra-mural gangs at work in the Presidency. Their average strength and earnings are shown below :—

Name of Gang.	Average Number of Convicts employed.	Earnings during year.
		Rs. a. p.
Nára	391	29,461 5 1
Bijápur	384	40,007 4 5

25. An examination of the figures given in paragraphs 14 and 22 will show that while the gross cost of the year has been smaller the net cost to Government has been enhanced, owing to the falling off in the earnings of the convicts, from Rs. 3,74,313 in 1883 to Rs. 3,94,668 in the present year: the net cost per prisoner having also risen from Rs. 46-6 to Rs. 51-1.

The remarks made upon the increase of cost last year have lost none of their applicability and unless some modifications in the present regulations regarding the employment of prison labour are made, or the price of staple grains falls it will be difficult to reduce the charges per head of jail population.

VITAL.

26. In the following statement a comparison is made between the admissions into hospital and death-rates for 1884 and 1883:—

No.	JAILS.	1884.						1883.					
		Total population.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to total population.	Ratio per mille of deaths to daily average strength.	Total population.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total population.	Ratio per mille of deaths to daily average strength.
1	Sátara	413	82	50	..	..	..	485	82	56	..	..	..
2	Dhuliakot	256	80	79	..	..	..	686	167	157	7	10·5	41·9
3	Rajkot	180	54	61	..	..	..	235	51	33	..	..	..
4	Dhulia	834	195	76	1	1·2	5·1	973	210	117	7	7·2	33·3
5	Ahmedabad	1,634	426	119	4	2·4	9·4	1,645	410	151	7	4·3	17·1
6	Karachi	1,296	314	108	3	2·3	9·5	1,260	338	132	2	1·6	6·0
7	Yerroda	1,176	830	800	10	8·5	12·0	1,358	1,016	844	13	9·6	12·8
8	Ratnagiri	309	80	119	1	3·5	12·5	294	71	94	..	..	..
9	Common Jail	2,143	217	135	3	1·4	13·8	2,439	233	130	5	2·0	21·5
10	Mhasvad	556	143	209	2	3·6	14·0	1,151	579	637	17	14·8	29·4
11	House of Correction	731	305	87	5	6·8	16·4	722	232	93	3	4·1	12·9
12	Surat	769	163	119	3	3·9	18·4	649	137	93	3	4·6	21·9
13	Ahmednagar	437	96	114	2	4·5	20·8	450	102	103	4	8·9	39·2
14	Aden	162	43	3	1	6·1	23·2	239	52	23	2	8·4	38·5
15	Thana	2,324	655	186	17	7·3	25·9	2,141	613	273	18	8·4	29·4
16	Godhra	510	74	32	2	3·9	27·0	412	116	61	4	9·7	34·5
17	Dhárwar	721	218	135	6	8·3	27·5	735	201	105	4	5·4	19·9
18	Karwar	257	105	57	3	11·6	28·6	285	83	91	..	..	..
19	Kaira	857	137	70	4	4·6	29·2	949	143	87	5	5·3	34·9
20	Poona	967	225	296	7	7·2	29·8	980	225	280	2	2·0	8·9
21	Nasik	415	32	92	1	2·4	31·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kuladgi	476	70	76	3	6·3	42·9	439	71	95	1	2·8	14·1
23	Belgaum	637	69	64	8	4·7	43·4	615	62	69	2	3·2	32·2
24	Gokak	..	..	..	..	..	..	842	424	321	19	22·6	44·8
25	Bijapur	1,442	657	322	30	20·8	45·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Hyderabad	1,654	465	253	26	15·7	55·9	1,929	529	251	27	14·0	51·0
27	Sholapur	447	124	76	7	15·6	56·5	347	108	93	3	8·6	27·7
28	Shikarpur	1,929	632	622	44	22·8	69·6	1,919	652	539	66	34·4	101·2
29	Nara	1,116	565	563	61	54·6	107·9	1,171	605	500	41	35·0	67·8
Total ..		24,648	7,066	4,932	249	10·1	35·2	25,335	7,517	5,423	262	10·3	34·9

27. These have been fewer by 496 than in 1883, and their ratio to the total jail population has fallen from 21·03 to 20·009.

28. The total number of deaths during the year was less by 13 than in 1883, and their ratio per mille to the total jail population fell from 10·3 to 10·1. On the other hand the ratio to daily average strength has slightly risen from 34·9 to 35·2. But, as Dr. Turnbull points out, had it not been for the exceptional high death-rate at the Nara, due to exceptional and unavoidable circumstances, there would have been a decidedly marked improvement in these returns. As it is the ratio of mortality shows very favourable results in almost all the Jails of the Presidency (excluding Sind) excepting only Sholapur where there were 7 deaths against 3 in the previous year, and their ratio per mille to daily average strength reached the high figure of 56·5. The number of deaths among the convicts at work in the extra-mural gang at Bijapur was large and compares unfavourably with the combined returns of the Mhasvad and Gokak gangs, from which it was formed last year. No very satisfactory explanation is offered of this, and it is not stated whether the season was particularly unfavourable for persons engaged on out-door labour. In the event of a high death-rate continuing during the present year the Inspector General of Prisons should take measures for ascertaining its cause and applying suitable remedies.

29. The continued high death-rate in the Sind Jails in 1883 was noticed by His Excellency in Council in reviewing the annual Jail report last year. In conformity with suggestions then made steps were taken towards the

commencement of the cold season for its remedy. The proposals made and sanctioned by Government are detailed in Government Resolution No. 7739 of the 6th November and Government Resolution No. 8656 of the 11th December 1884. They related

- (1) to the supply of warmer and more suitable clothing,
- (2) to the provision of quinine,
- (3) to the use of filtered water,
- (4) to a more liberal supply of meat,
- (5) to the provision of fires in the barracks.

Although owing to the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 130 of the report under review the measures sanctioned have scarcely had a fair trial during the past season, it is satisfactory to note that evidence of their good results is already apparent in the very much decreased mortality at Shikárpur for 1884 (the rate has fallen from 34·4 to 22·8) and the facts and figures given at paragraph 149 of the report.

30. *Nára*.—The unfortunate destruction of the Nara Jail on two occasions, once on the 26th October and again on the 27th December 1884, by fire, and the consequent exposure of and mortality among the prisoners have been fully dealt with in Government Resolutions No. 1652 of 6th March and No. 2931 of 27th April 1884, the latter of which contains also the orders of Government concerning the question of establishment referred to in paragraph 137 of the present report. The question of water-supply alluded to in paragraph 138 has also been recently dealt with in Government Resolution No. 3021 of the 30th ultimo in which the experiment of the construction of kutchha wells of a special kind has been sanctioned. As the various matters connected with the re-organization of and improvements for this Jail have now been disposed of the result of the experience of the current year will be anxiously awaited.

31. The following table shows the admissions into hospital and deaths in the District and Central Jails from the chief diseases in 1883 and 1884:—

	1884.		1883.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	17	3	3	...
Intermittent fever	1,556	4	1,828	3
Remittent or continued fever...	98	22	197	30
Cholera	12	4	32	15
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	24	13	26	12
Anæmia and general debility...	125	20	160	22
Respiratory diseases	437	58	465	54
Dysentery and diarrhoea	736	50	713	43
Jaundice	25	...	51	...
Ulcers and boils	210	...	238	3

It will be noted that small-pox was the only disease more prevalent than ordinary during the year. Of the 17 cases of this disease 15 occurred in the Sind Jails.

Reference was made last year to the supposed cases of cerebro-spinal fever which was stated to have proved very fatal at Shikárpur. Dr. Turnbull has during the year under review prosecuted his enquiries into the matter, not only in the Shikárpur Jail but also at Hyderabad and the Nára; and an extract from paragraphs 143-147 of the report should be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for enquiry whether the disease to which so much Jail mortality is attributed is prevalent among the ordinary population of Sind in any marked degree. The Sanitary Commissioner might put himself in communication with Surgeon Dimmock on the subject.

32. The results given by the weighing of discharged prisoners are slightly better than last year but present no special feature calling for separate remark.

CONCLUSION.

33. The chief points of note in the year under review are,
- (1) the continued decrease in the jail population,
 - (2) the continued increase in the net cost to Government owing to high prices, and the diminished earnings of the prisoners,
 - (3) the introduction of the new mark system,
 - (4) the attention which has been paid to the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the Sind Jails, and
 - (5) the re-organization of the Subordinate Jails of the Presidency.

The statement appended contrasts the main results of the two past years. The report is also accompanied by maps showing the various Central, District and Subordinate Jails and extra-mural camps; indicating the number of prisoners in each and the rate of mortality.

34. Dr. Turnbull is again entitled to the thanks of Government for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the department, and among the several other officers whose services are brought to favourable notice Dr. Salaman the Superintendent of Yeraoda, and Assistant Surgeon Dadachanji in charge of the Nara Gang, would appear most fully to deserve the commendations bestowed on them.

35. Copy of this Resolution should as usual be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a copy should also be placed on the Editor's Table.

E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
 The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N.D.,
 The Commissioner, C.D.,
 The Commissioner, S.D.,
 The Political Resident at Aden,
 The Inspector General of Police,
 The District Judges, } including Sind.
 The District Magistrates, }
 The Chief Presidency Magistrate,
 The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
 The Sanitary Commissioner (with extract paras 143 - 147 from the report),
 The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
 The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar,
 The Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay (Criminal Side),
 The Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay,
 The Compiler of the Administration Report,
 The General Department,
 The Revenue Department (with reference to para. 2 of the Resolution),
 The Secretary to the Government of India, } By letter,
 The Under Secretary of State for India, }
 The Editors' Table,
 The Branch Editors' Table, Poona.

APPENDIX.

Statement contrasting the main results of 1884 and 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Admission in Jail.	Total number of Prisoners.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Number executed.	Number transported beyond seas.	Number died.	Number escaped.	Percentage of re-convictions among admissions for the year.	Number of punishments.	Cost of maintenance and guarding.	Cost of maintenance and guarding per head.	Cash earnings from Factory, Extra-mural Gangs, &c.	Net Cost of prisoners.	Net cost per head.
1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.	1884. 1883.
14,480 15,524	25,072 23,622	7,161 7,559	42 55	140 86	251 265	15 11	123 15.5	4,476 1,585	5,65,919 5,59,865	73 3 5 72 1 9	1,71,251 1,98,762	3,94,667 3,61,102	51 1 0 46 6 0